**Bombay Gazette,**
**ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,**
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# THE Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
*RICHEST IN CREAM*
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,064—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 20. 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25th June. | DEVANHA | 8092 | PERSIA | 7951 |
| 2nd July | OCEANA | 6610 | ...... | ... |
| 9th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 10883 |
| 16th „ | ARABIA | 7903 | ...... | ... |
| 23rd „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA. | 10512 |
| 30th „ | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ...... | ... |
| 6th August | SALSETTE | 6003 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 13th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | ...... | ... |
| 20th „ | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 27th „ | HIMALAYA | 6898 | ...... | ... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

---

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

## GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA: | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON: | GRINDLAY & Co. |

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### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Doo BALDUINO | 4,580 | G. Ronchi | 15th July 1910 |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | L. Mancini | 15th Aug. 1910 |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Tickets | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years | Rs. 750* | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247-8 |

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAPRI | 6,000 | D. Moresco | 17th June 1910. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 17th July 1910. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | D. Moresco | 17th Aug. 1910. |

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ......to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 69 Hornby Road.

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## BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents

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**CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.**

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world!

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons on Friday, 24th June, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 23rd June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,936 tons, on Monday, 20th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 2nd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th June, 1910.

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### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

### TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels, | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Lafont | 7th July 1910. |
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | Rebufat | 4th Augt „ |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Costa | 1st Sept. „ |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 29th Sept. „ |
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 27th Oct. „ |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Lafont | 24th Nov. „ |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | X | 22nd Dec. „ |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 15th July 1910. |
| NERA | 5,538 | Martin | 12th Aug. „ |

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

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### NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

s.s. Umsinga...4,500 Tons, Sailing about 23rd July 1910s
Fare.—Rs. 375.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

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### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leaves Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | 5124 | A. Tait | 22nd June 1910 |
| CIRCASSIA | 6716 | C. F. Osborne R. N. R. | 19th July „ |
| SCINDIA | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 29th „ „ |
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 11th August „ |
| ELYSIA | 6368 | G. Mitchell | 25th „ „ |
| MASSILIA | 5091 | J. Thomson | 16th Sept. „ |
| OLYMPIA | 5124 | A. Tait | 30th „ „ |
| CIRCASSIA | 6716 | C F. Osborne | 15th Oct. „ |
| SCINDIA | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 25th „ „ |
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 13th Nov. „ |
| ELYSIA | 6368 | G. Mitchell | 26th „ „ |

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | 413 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | 446 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | 578 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | 605 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles | 653 |
| Bombay to New York | 808 |
| Bombay to Suez and back | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid and back | 677 |
| Bombay to Liverpool and back | 990 |
| Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 1,038 |
| Bombay to New York and back | 1,340 |

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Sues Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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## WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

**BUYING DEPARTMENT.**—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

**PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.**—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses. Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chukla, No. 6.

## BANKS.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £ 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £ 285,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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### THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

---

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Chittagong, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

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### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Yen 24,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | „ 16,250,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Changchung, Dairen (Dairy), Hankow, Honolulu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Liaoyang, Lyons, Fengtien Mukden, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Ryojun Port Arthur, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

## EVERY MAN HIS OWN WEATHER OBSERVER.

IN the present day there is no doubt an increasing appreciation for such instruments as will enable observers to foretell weather changes. The interest thus shown by the public has to a considerable extent helped to push forward the manufacture of Barometers of every description. Those we are at present offering are not in expensive forms of cases, but they are nevertheless elegant in appearance and compact enough to find appropriate places on a wall in any home; and we offer them at such prices as will place them within the reach of everybody.

THE BAROMETER is an absolute
"WEATHER WARNER for WEATHER WATCHERS."
It raises no false alarms.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Circular | 6½ ins. diameter. | Visible aneroid movement | Oak case | Rs. 15-8 |
| „ | 8 ins. | „ „ „ | „ | Rs. 22 |
| „ | 9 ins. | „ „ „ | „ | Rs. 30 |
| „ | 5½ ins. | „ „ „ | Nickel case | Rs. 30 |
| Banjo shape, length 18 ins. | dial 3½ | Carved case | ... | Rs. 18 |

## MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Telegraphic address: "Marcks," Bombay, Telephone No. 189.

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## GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

**MANUFACTURERS OF - - -**

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

**DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -**

furnished on Application.

Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

**ERECTION OF - - - - - -**

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

**SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -**

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

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## QUININE ELIXIR (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
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TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

## THERE'S NO ? ABOUT THE LONG FLIGHT, RELIABILITY AND DURABILITY OF THE DUNLOP BALL.

The same high quality as heretofore is maintained in spite of the fact that the prices have not been increased, though the price of rubber has advanced.

Of all Secretaries to Golf Clubs and Sports Dealers.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 188c Mount Road, MADRAS.

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J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S Africa.

## WM CHS. SMITH, FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.

Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c. Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC

Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.

OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Opposite the Oriental Buildings.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

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## THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

## TURPENE

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

## LIPTON'S

TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.

"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at he Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

### LADY TYPIST WANTED.

WANTED A LADY TYPIST, one with knowledge of correspondence preferred. Apply No. 4, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s "OCEANA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LTD., have REMOVED their Offices from TAJ BUILDING to No. 7, Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

### THE LAKSHMI PHARMACY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE AGENTS of the above Company reported to the Board of Directors that the necessary capital was not subscribed; and the Directors taking into consideration the Report, think it advisable that the Company be voluntarily wound up. The Agents have, however, come forward to take up the assets and liabilities of the Company upto now incurred, and pay off the Shareholders the actual amount subscribed by them, WITHOUT any DEDUCTION.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, is therefore, hereby called, which will be held on Wednesday, the 6th of July, 1910, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Registered Office, No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, to pass the following resolution:—

The Shareholders of the Lakshmi Pharmacy, Limited, resolve that this Company be voluntarily wound up and that Mr. Jugatram S. Vaidya, be appointed Liquidator for the winding up of the above Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Date, 18th June, 1910.

### NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that the AGENTS and MASTER of BARQUE "RADIANT" will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS INCURRED by the crew.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
J. A. BRANDON,
Attorney,
Agents for Barque "Radiant."
Bombay, June 9th, 1910.

## JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

*Price List and Sample Free on Application.*

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO.
(1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

## AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:

Retail Suppliers:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake, 150 deg. | 6 | 8 | 2 | per case. |
| White Rose, 150 deg. | 6 | 8 | 2 | " " |
| Chester, 125 deg | 5 | 0 | 2 | " " |
| Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg. | 4 | 12 | 2 | " " |
| Monkey, 125 deg. | 4 | 8 | 2 | " " |
| Elephant, 125 deg. | 4 | 3 | 0 | per two tins. |
| " 125 deg. (in Bulk) | 3 | 9 | 0 | per 8 gallons. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

---

## RANGOON PARA RUBBER ESTATES, LD.

CAPITAL: TWO HUNDRED & FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

SUBSCRIPTION OPENS, JUNE TWENTY.
CLOSES, JUNE TWENTY-TWO.
Present Issue: One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Pounds Sterling.
ONE POUND SHARES.
Two Shillings and Sixpence with Application.
FIVE SHILLINGS ON ALLOTMENT.
Four Shillings, Fifteenth August, Balance as Required.

Deposits to be made with: HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION;
GUTHRIE AND COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON AGENTS;
H. V. LOW & COMPANY, RANGOON, CALCUTTA, EASTERN AGENTS.

## REDUCED PRICES. (Offer No. 1.)

FROM 1st to 30th JUNE.

## DUTCH HAVANAS.

| | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prima Vera | per 50 | 6 | 8 |
| El Balcon | " 50 | 5 | 0 |
| La Silvera | " 50 | 4 | 8 |
| La Crema | " 50 | 4 | 0 |

The above are the same quality as our El Aliento, but only differ in size and shape.

| | | Rs. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spotted Dogs, Neuberg's | per 50 | 3 | 8 |
| Spotted Dogs, Merriman's | " 100 | 8 | 0 |
| La Zenobia, Spotted | " 100 | 7 | 8 |
| La Simpatica | " 100 | 6 | 0 |

The above smoke dry during the Rains and are much in Demand all the year round.

Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

☞ TRIAL SOLICITED, SATISFACTION ASSURED.

CIGAR MERCHANTS, TOBACCONISTS, **D. MERWAN & CO.,** MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

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Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON,
CHIPPENDALE
& FRENCH FURNITURE.
OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
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Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.

SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

**JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,**
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## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £1,600.000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,200 000 |

HEAD OFFICE
1, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan Deli Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
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Hankow
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

## BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | Gold | $3,250,000·00 |
| Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits | Gold | $3,605,119·45 |

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.
BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
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Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
Empire.
San Francisco
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.
Singapore.
Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade **Mead Coventry Flyers** at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, Etc.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc., and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

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WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

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BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
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Can be obtained from
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Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

## EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT!
ROOSEVELT
And Grand Review of troops of the French Army
And other pictures of OUR GRAND NEW PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY'S Special Attraction.
LEMBERG'S
Remarkable victory in record time and the Scenes at the
DERBY 1910.
3 SHOWS.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

## BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hlf year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to the ascertained on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

Capital Subscribed ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Called up ... " 50,00,000
Reserve Fund ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 15,500,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
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HAMBURG
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SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
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TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR PROMOTION of COMPANIES in LONDON or the introduction of Capital for sound Colonial undertakings, communicate with—

THE VENDING SYNDICATE LIMITED.
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Telegraphic Address Quindecim, London.
McNeills Code (1908 Edition)
AGENTS WANTED.

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## INSURANCES.

## BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed ... ... £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
*Secretaries,*
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN of PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
*Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,*
Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS for Investment in Building.

SALE of VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY at Gunbawa Street, Fort, Nagdevi Street, Memonwada, Dongree Street and Panjrapole Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 459 of 1900.
Damoderdas Vendravendas and others...Plaintiffs
vs.
Davidas Vendravandas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Vishnu Krishna Bhatvadeker, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, and pursuant to the direction contained in an order made in the above suit on the 23rd day of August 1909.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immovable properties on the respective dates mentioned again each lot.

Lot No. 1.

Property at Gunbawa Street, Fort.

SALE, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1910, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
At Gunbawa Street.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the south side of Gunbawa Street within the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 384 and New No. 639, Old Survey No. 544—46 and New Survey No. 9232 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No and Street No 121 and bounded as follows, i.e., —On or towards the East by the property of Byramji Cursetjee Daruwala, on or towards the West by the property of Alimahomed Aboo, on or towards the North by the said Gunbawa Road and or towards the South by the Public Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Receiver's Tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Daftary, Fereira and Dewan, Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office in Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Messrs. Dubash and Co., at Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

29,131 3-Cases fancy goods consisting of China figures, mahogany and ebonised framed mirrors, smoker sets. Liquor frames, cigar boxes, and cases, work boxes and cases, vest and coat buttons purses, soap boxes, fans, fitted Gladstone bags, dressing bags dressing cases, collar boxes, shaving sets, watch wristlets, hand bags, combs and hair dressing bags, beside similar other useful articles on account of the makers.

129. 1 bale 175 jackets and 25 jackets ladies'.
132 1 bale 200 morning coats.
135 1 bale 20 frockcoats, 20 doz. waistcoats and 25 lady's jackets.
137 1 bale 20 doz trousers, and 40 overcoats.
138 1 bale 110 morning coats, 60 Eaton jackets and 5 doz. waistcoats.

On account of the concerned—
6 pieces Cretone.
On account and at the risk of the concerned—
A large lot of hosiery and general fancy goods
On account of the concerned—
4 doz. warres, 1875 Vintage port bottled in 1878.
5 doz. warres Invalid port.
39 doz. quarts, 33 doz. pints Meux's famous original London stout.
10 doz. celebrated Sascone's Natural Sherry.
2 doz. quarts, Kupperburg's Sparkling Berncastler Mossele.
13 doz. Dubonnet Tonic wine.
3 doz. champagne.
17 doz champagne.
25 boxes Rhine wine.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th June, 1910.

## BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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## FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A FURNISHED FLAT in Marine Lines or HOUSE on the Hill, must have 3 Bed Rooms or 2 Bed Rooms and Dressing Room for 3 months July to September.

Apply—X Y Z,
Care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

A TRAINED and QUALIFIED SICK NURSE, for the two grandsons of HER HIGHNESS the Ruler of Bhopal. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 and all found. None need apply who has had no previous experience. Apply sharp with photo and copies of testimonials which will not be returned to

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
to H. H. the Begum of Bhopal,
Mussoorie.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,000 YARDS OF ENGLISH WATERPROOF CANVAS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th day of June 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms in Fort by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of a dealer about 1,000 yards of English Waterproof Canvas 36in., 50in. and 60in. wide khaki color, recently landed, suitable for blinds, tarpaulins shades, capes, groundsheets, coverings, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale. Samples of the Waterproof Canvas are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, where they could be inspected.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as sofas, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almira, cupboard, chest of drawers, Chubb's safe on stand, phonographs.
1 cottage piano by Trantwien.
At 3 p.m. (S.T.).
Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
H. C. Suit No. 238 of 1908.
Jamnavahoo vs. Jivavahoo.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st day of June 1910, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, the remaining very valuable jewellery, comprising of diamond and emerald necklace, pearl bangles, pearl necklaces, ear-drops, ear-rings, necklets, diamond rings, pearl beads, nose and neck ornaments, diamond, brilliants and saphire rings, pearl armlets, pearl head-dress, nose rings, pearl armlets and bangles, ruby bangles, diamond ring, diamond necklace, ear-drops, pearl and ruby bangles, pearl vanks, diamond and pearl ear-rings, pearl and emerald bangles, diamond and ruby earrings, and other ornaments.

The above is on view at the office of the Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 15, New Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Davji Ganji, etc., such as set of dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggon, plate cupboard, drawingroom sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, teapoys, iron and teakwood bedsteads, mirror front almiras, clothes and hanging presses, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, Indian carpets, cretonne curtains, windproof lamps, etc., the property of W. N. Shelstone, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest of the Insolvants Purshotum Runchod and others who traded as Ranchhod Velji in a ten anna share in a Ginning Factory situate at Shedbal near Belgaum.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee, Bombay, and Assignee of the Estate of Purshotam Ranchhod and others who traded as Runchhod Velji, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1910, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) at their rooms in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

All the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in Shedbal Ginning factory, situate in Taluka Athani and Zilla, Belgaum, bearing part of Survey No. 702, the land admeasuring 8 acres and 20 Gunthas, assessment whereof is Rs. 7-2-0 and which is bounded on the East by the Narwad Road, on the West by the old Station Road, on the South by the land of Dusopunt Sungoram and the North by the land of Mankoo, together with a well. Factory contains one 16 H. P. Marshal's portable engine and 12 Platt Brother's double roller gins with factory sheds of corrugated sheet roof and three titled dwelling houses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office in Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 20th June, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of high class Japanese Works of Art and Curios.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank of India, Limited, a consignment of 56 cases of Japanese works of art and curios, imported ex. S. S. Colombo Maru and Tasa Maru, consisting of valuable painted Awata and Awaze vases, flower pots, jardineers, rich porcelain, tea sets, old costly satsuma vases, and cloisoine vases and bowls, old and modern bronze ornaments, painted and inlaid lacquered panels, trays, wooden closet, hat tables, rich Swari and Bishu porcelainware, fancy brassware, antimony photo frames, cigarette cases, etc., silk and gold embroidered wall hanging, kinomo and screen, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 20th June, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th June 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant land:

Plot Nos. 8B, 9B, 10B, 11-B, 12-B, 13-B, 14B, Sandhurst Road.

Plot No. 15B, Sandhurst Road (Null Bazaar).

Full particulars, Auction conditions and plans of the plots can be seen at the Trust Land Manager's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 20th June, 1910.

### NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... | 81 15-16+1-16 |
| Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. | 25-24 1-2 —0-1-2 |
| Rentes 3 per cent ... | 98 3-4 unchgd |
| Berlin Cheques on London | 20 46 1-2—0-1 1-2 |
| Bar Silver Spot.... | 24 11/16 unchgd |
| Do 2 months hence ... | 24 3-4 unchgd |

Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent | 63 3-16 unchgd |
| Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) | 1-3-13 unchgd |

Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9th June 1910.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about...£100,000 for South America.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... | 95 1-2+1-4 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st | 2 1-2 unchgd |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 2 1/2—1-4 |
| Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 3 unchgd |
| Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months | 3 3-8 unchgd |
| Bar Gold (per oz.)... | ...... |
| Interest day to day loans... | 2 7-8+1-8 |
| Do. of day market loans ... | 2 3-4 unchgd |

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay ... | £ | ...... |
| Gold to Bombay ... | £ | 40,000 |

MANCHESTER, June 17.

## COTTON.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 4,000 |
| Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp | ...... |
| Do. Day's Sales of East Indian | 150 |
| Do. Day's Imports... | 2,000 |
| Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Dull. | |
| Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures | Steady. |
| Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian | Quiet. |
| Tone of Manchester Market... | Dull. |
| Mid-Americans | 8·09—4 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. ... | 13 1-2 —1-8 |

| | J.-J. | J.-A. | A. S. | S.-O. | O.-N. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. | 7·61 | 7·52 | 7·22 | 6·78 | 6·58 |
| | —7 | —7 | —3 | —6 | —5 |
| | N.-D. | D.-J. | J.-F. | F.-M. | |
| Liverpool | 6·49 | 6·45 | 6·44 | 6·48 | |
| | —5 | —5 | —5 | —5 | |

YARN.

| | |
|---|---|
| 40s Banner Mill Twist | 11 3-8 |
| George Mayalls Yarn | 11 1-4 |

NEW YORK, June 17.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 3,000 |
| Do. Last year | 4,000 |
| Do. Exports to Great Britain | ...... |
| Do. Exports to Continent | ...... |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Futures at New York ......... | | Declined owing to favourable weather report and later advanced partially on covering. |
| July | 14·92—20 | |
| Do at New York ......... | | |
| Oct. | 12·37 — 8 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New York | 15·05—10 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 8 1/4 unchgd. |
| Demand Bills | 4 86 3/4 unchgd. |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 53 1-2 unchgd |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans... | 14 7-8—1/8 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton ... | Easy. |
| Futures at New Orleans | July 14·79—21 |
| Do. at New Orleans | Oct. 12·28—9 |

| | bales. |
|---|---|
| Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U.S.Ports | 21,000 |
| Do. Exports to Great Britain... | 47,000 |
| Do. Exports to France and Continent | 26,000 |
| Do. Exports to Japan | ...... |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 345,000 |
| Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports | 200,000 |

LONDON, June 17.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bengal | 5 14-32 |
| F. G. Bengal | 5 18-32 |
| Fine Bengal | 5 22-32 |
| Good Oomra | 6 6-32 |
| F G Oomra | 6 10-32 |
| Fine Oomra | 6 14-32 |
| Good M G Oomra | 6 6-32 |
| Fine M G Oomra | 6 14-32 |
| Good Broach | 6 22-32 |
| F G Broach | 6 27-32 |
| Fine Broach | 7 |
| Good Khandeish | 6 |
| F G Khandeish | 6 4-32 |
| F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F. | 6 17-32. |

Buyers or Sellers—Sellers.

Months—June-July.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Coconada C. I. F. London | 5 24-32 |
| Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London | 5 28-32 |
| G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London | 5 26-32 |
| Cotton Stock in London | 4,560 bales. |

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 53 1/4
" " months, June-July.
" " Ports, Hamburg.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers.

## WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. ... 32
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.

## SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 40 3-4
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex ship ... 39
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore ... 35 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 56 3/4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.

## RUBBER.

Para Rubber 9 9 1-2 Value.

## SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ... 17-5 1-4
Months of Shipment.—July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.

## METAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers ... | £ 66 |
| Yellow Metal ... | d 5 15-13 |

## ARRIVALS.

"Exmoor."

BOMBAY, June 18.

## EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 3 29-32d. for T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling— | |
| T. T. Ready... | 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| D. D. Mail | 1s. 3 15/16d. |
| T. T. Forward | 1s. 3 31-32d. Sept. |
| Bank's Buying— | |
| Private D. D. Ready | 1s. 4d. |
| Credits 3 m/s " | 1s. 4 3-32d. |
| " " Forward | 1s. 4 1/8d. Aug. |
| " 6 m/s Ready | 1s. 4 7/32d |
| France 3 m/s " | 169 1/2 |
| Marks 3 m/s " | 137 3/4 |
| 60 d/s. Hongkong | 133 1-4 |
| " Shanghai | 178 1/4 |
| " Japan | 151 |

## BULLION.

Bar silver in London and New York remained unchanged.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-10-0, but London market being unchanged. Our market was due with very little business passing and there being retail sellers and forwards declined by an anna and closed at Rs. 72-9-0. London market in absence of any business remained steady and no fluctuation of any importance is taking place, hence our market in absence of any big demand remains steady about 60-70 packages changed hands during the day as usual.

Gold market remained quiet with very little up-country and local demand and prices were easier by quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were in moderate demand and prices remain unchanged.

## GOLD.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 97 Fakirsett | 23 | 8 | 0 |
| 97 Chintu ... | 23 | 7 | 0 |
| National Bank | 24 | 6 | 9 |
| Chartered Bank | 24 | 0 | 9 |
| Sovereigns Shield | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| Do. Dragon | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Australian ... | 24 | 0 | 9 |
| English Gold | 24 | 0 | 3 |
| Native Bullion | 24 | 0 | 3 |
| Indian Specie Bank ... | 24 | 0 | 3 |

## SILVER.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 117 1/2 Penny | 72 | 7 | 0 |
| 117 Penny | 72 | 6 | 0 |
| Local per tola | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| FUTURES. | | | |
| First Settlement | 72 | 9 | 0 |
| Second do | 72 | 13 | 0 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Market was closed on Saturday the 18th instant.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 17th June:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 7,072 cwts |
| Linseed | 6,152 " |
| Rapeseed ... | 865 " |
| Gingellyseed | 627 " |
| Poppyseed | 1,885 " |
| Groundnuts | 1,516 " |
| Castorseed ... | 1,750 " |
| Rice | 3,843 " |
| Myrabollams | 1,683 " |
| Cottonseed ... | 5,564 " |
| Mowraseed ... | 353 " |
| Gram | 3,428 " |
| Joowar | ...... " |
| Maize | ...... " |

## COTTON.

Liverpool declined by 5 to 7 points and New York also gone down by 10.

Our market at Colaba was easier and demand from the Mills and exporters being very moderate and prices remained unchanged.

Liverpool opener received in the evening showed 3 to 5 points down. Market for futures remained easier and there being more buyers and sellers and prices fluctuated by Rs. 2 to 3.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 284 but there being more sellers it declined to Rs. 281 1 2 but afterwards demand originated and continued it went up again to Rs. 283 1-2 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

| Bales. | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | Currimbhai | ...Wardha | 273 |
| 100 | Jiwraj Mills | ...Camptah | 301-303 |
| 100 | Japan T Co | ...Sawgin | 314 |
| 100 | P Vishram | ...Broach | 315 |
| 100 | Volkart Bros | ...Surat | 345 |
| 100 | G Cotton and Co | ...Mathia | 260 |
| 100 | Bombay Cotton Co | ...Parbhani | 261 |
| 200 | W Wolf and Sons | ...Sawgin | 315 |

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Hand Gin. Fine | | 258 |
| " | Good | 246 |
| Bengal Machine Gin. Fine | | 277 |
| " | Good | 265 |
| Sind Punjab Fine | | 277 |
| " | Good | 262 |
| Khandesh Fine | | 275 |
| " | Good | 265 |
| Amraoti Fine | | 288 |
| " | Good | 278 |
| Akola Khamgaum Fine | | 288 |
| " | Good | 278 |
| Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine | | 290 |
| " | Good | 280 |
| Yeotmal Fine | | 296 |
| " | Good | 286 |
| Nagpore Fine | | 300 |
| " | Good | 290 |
| Wardha Hinganghat Fine | | 306 |
| " | Good | 296 |
| Methia Fine | | 275 |
| " | Good | 265 |
| Broach Gin Fine | | 318 |
| " | Good | 308 |
| Sawginned Fine | | 318 May |
| Coompta Ginned | | 310 " |
| Westerns " | | 185 |

FUTURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach Good ... | 283 1/2 Mar. |
| Bengal F G ... | 214 Jan. |

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 17th June :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Khandeish ... | ...... Bales. |
| Central India... | 434 " |
| Barsi and Nagur | 4-3 " |
| Berar ... | 191 " |
| Central Provinces | ...... " |
| Oomras... | 1,108 " |
| Dholera | 1,145 " |
| Broach... | 28 " |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 2,530 " |
| Westerns | 60 " |
| Bengals (N. W. P.)... | ...... " |
| Rajputana | 375 " |
| Sind ... | ...... " |
| Persian | ...... " |
| Other Sorts ... | ...... " |
| Total ... | 5,253 Bales. |

LIVERPOOL, June 18.

Opening Tone and Prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | Quiet but Steady |
| Estimated Sales | 4,000 |
| Total Imports | ...... |
| Future Delivery Prices :— | |
| June—July ... | 7·57 — 4 |
| July—Aug. ... | 7·47 — 5 |
| Aug.—Sept ... | 7·18 — 4 |
| Sept.—Oct. ... | 6·74 — 4 |
| Oct.—Nov. ... | 6·54 — 4 |
| Nov.—Dec. ... | 6·45 — 4 |
| Dec.—Jan. ... | 6·41 — 4 |
| Jan.—Feb. ... | 6·40 — 4 |
| Feb.—Mar. ... | 6·40 — 3 |

## OPIUM.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 2,300

China market as under :—

| | Dlrs. |
|---|---|
| Patna Old ... | 1,800 |
| Exchange for Hongkong ... | 133 3-4 |
| Exchange for Shanghai ... | 179 |
| Calcutta 2 m/s ... | 99 7-8 |
| Calcutta Demand... | 99 15-16 |

## METALS.

We quote :—

| | | lbs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper Braziers 4×4 ... | | 21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84 | Rs.53 12 |
| Yellow Metal Sheets ... | | 21 | " 44 14 |
| | | 28, 35, 42, 49, 56 | " 44 12 |
| Tin Ingots. ... | | ... | " 40 12 |
| Spelter | S M, M M, J, G | ... | " 18 4 |
| Georgehutte | | ... | " 22 4 |
| Copper Ingots | K S | ... | " 48 4 |
| Copper Sheetings | | ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14 | " 62 0 |
| Yellow Metal Sheetings | | lbs. 14, 16 | ...... |
| | | 10, 12 | " 47 0 |

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, June 17.

GOLD.

| No. of Packages. | Bullions. | Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. | Other coin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rr. |
| 1 Case ... | ... | 60,000 | ... |
| 2 Bundles ... | ... | 45 | 405 |
| 2 do ... | ... | 2,130 | ... |

SILVER.

| No. of Packages. | Bullions. | Coin. Govt. of India Rs. | Other coin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 38 Bars ... | 75,000 | ... | ... |
| 1 Parcel ... | 20 | ... | ... |
| 2 Bundles ... | ... | 4,850 | ... |
| 2 do ... | ... | 3,200 | ... |

| Importers. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| Cox & Co ... | Oriental | London |
| Eastern Bank Ltd ... | Oceana | do |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ... | Salsette | do |
| G M Methawani... | Nerbudda | Debai |
| S A M Meer ... | Kasara | Busreh |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 16th June, 1910.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ...... | 17 | 19,872 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway. | 16 | 19,625 |

LONDON, June 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... | 82 + 1-16 |
| Exchange on London at Paris Fcs— | 25·24—0-1-2 |
| Rentes 3 per cent. ... | 98—3-4 |
| Berlin Cheques on London | 20·48+0-1 1/2 |
| Bar Silver Spot.... | 24 11-16 unchgd |
| Do. 2 months hence.... | 24 3-4 unchgd |

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but Steady

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. | 63 1-4 + 1-16 |
| Exchange on India 30 days' sight.... (Bank buying rate). | 1-3-13 unchgd |

Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-10

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about ... £ 150,000 for South America

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... | 95 1-2 unchgd |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... | 2 1-2 unchgd |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. | 2 11-16+2-16 |
| Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... | 3 unchgd |
| Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... | 3 3-8 unchgd |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) | ...... |
| Interest day to-day loans ... | 2 7-8 unchgd |
| Do. of day market loans | 2 3-4 unchgd |

MANCHESTER, June 18.

## COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... | 2,000 Bales. |
| Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp | ...... " |
| Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... | 50 " |
| Do. day's Imports ... | ...... |
| Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. | Dull. |
| Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures | Firm. |
| Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... | Quiet. |
| Tone of Manchester Market | Quiet. |
| Mid Americans ... | 8·01—8 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. ... | 13 1-4 —1-4 |

| | J.-J. | J.-A. | A.-S |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Delivery | 7·61 | 7·52 | 7·23 |
| | unchgd | unchgd | +1 |
| Mid Uplands | S.-O. | O.-N. | N. D. |
| G. O. C. | 6·77 | 6 57 | 6·47 |
| | —1 | —1 | —2 |
| | D.-J. | J.F. | F.-M. |
| Liverpool | 6·44 | 6·42 | 6·42 |
| | —1 | —2 | —1 |

NEW YORK, June 18.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... | 3,000 |
| Do Last year ... | 4,000 |
| Do. Exports to Great Britain ... | 6,000 |
| Do. Exports to Continent ... | ...... |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Futures at New York ......... | | Advanced on favourable cables bull support and short covering. |
| July | 14·98+ 6 | |
| Do at New York ......... | | |
| Oct. | 12·41+ 4 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New York... | 15·00— 5 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality) | 8 1-4 unchgd |
| Demand Bills ... | 4·86 7-8+ 1-8 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 53 1/2 unchgd |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 14 7-8 unchgd |
| Tone of Spot Cotton | Quiet. |
| Futures at New Orleans ... | July 14·87+ 8 |
| Do. at New Orleans ... | Oct. 12·31+ 6 |

LONDON, June 18.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Sales | 31,000 |
| Do. Speculation ... | 1,000 |
| Do. Export | ...... |
| Do. Forwarded Consumers | 58,000 |
| Do. Actual Export | 4,000 |
| Do. Import of the Week ... | 25,000 |
| Do. Stock | 528,000 |
| East Indian Total Sales | 400 |
| Do. Indian Speculation | ...... |
| Do. Indian Export | ...... |
| Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers | 2,200 |
| Do. Indian Actual Export... | 700 |
| Do. Indian Import of the Week | 1,000 |
| Do. Indian Stock. | 42,000 |
| American Afloat ... | 90,000 |
| Indian Afloat ... | 19,000 |
| Do. Total Visible Supply... | 1,990,000 |
| Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian | 247,000 |
| Do. Quantity in Sight ... | 10,040,000 |

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 54 1-4
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—June-July.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Hamburg.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Done.

## WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. ... 32 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

## SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship .. ... 40 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 39
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... 35 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 58
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Done.

## RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... ... 9-8 Sellers.

## SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... ... 17 6
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

## METAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers... | £ 66 |
| Yellow Metal ... | d 5 15-16 |

## THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1910.

| | Earnings for May 1910. | Increase or Decrease over same month last year. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | per cent. |
| Electric Traction...... | 1,78,694 | + 11,583 | + 6·93 |
| * Lighting and Power Supply ............ | 40,769 | + 2,544 | + 6·65 |
| Total...... | 2,19,463 | + 14,127 | + 6·87 |

| | Total Earnings from January 1910. | Increase or Decrease on same period last year. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | per cent. |
| Electric Traction...... | 8,86,398 | + 61,205 | + 7·41 |
| * Lighting and Power Supply ............ | 2,12,389 | + 23,991 | + 12·70 |
| Total...... | 10,99,787 | + 85,196 | + 8·39 |

Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramways.

## DAILY EXPORTS —JUNE 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1 bale wool, M Ruttansee ; 18 bales wool, G Goomanmal ; 10 bales wool, M Balia; 24 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 91 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons.

Newby Hall s—386 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—170 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—201 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Silesia s—510 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Delhi s—1/2 cwt ivory, K N Mianse and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—116 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### BANDORA.

DEATH.

KANGA—June 19, Darabsha, son of Dorabji Bhikaji Kanga. Funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 1 p. m. (B.T.) near Land's End, Bandora.

### EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—BEADLE—May 18, William Henry White, C. S. I., late Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, to Alice Wilford Beadle (nee Bulkley,) widow of the late Robert Beadle and daughter of A S Bulkley, late Gujrat Revenue Survey.

### INDIA.

BIRTHS.

TOMLINSON—June 4, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant H W Tomlinson, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

LITTLE.—June 7, at Delhi, the wife of Norman S Little, of a daughter.

McCALL.—June 9, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. McCall, a son.

WEST.—June 9, at Whytbank Castle, Mussoorie, the wife of E. Barton West, Survey of India, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

McCANN—June 13, at "Esher," Murree, William Martin McCann, North-Western Railway, Sharanpore.

CLOWSLEY.—June 7, at the residence of his daughter, Fyzabad, James Clowsley (late P.W. D.,) of No. 153, Cantonments, Agra, age 60.

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 3m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 10-20m., 9-38a.; Low water, 3-19m., 4-0a.

Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p.m.

Football: Rovers vs. B. V. A., Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Mr. T. Roosevelt's visit to Paris at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Confide recte agens" ["Fear not while acting justly"].—LATIN PROVERB.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delhi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m., on Wednesday, the 22nd instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 5-30 p.m., on the 21st instant.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Mr. K. Narayan Swami, Joint General Secretary, Indian Section, Theosophical Society, will deliver a series of public lectures commencing from Tuesday, the 21st June, at 6-30 p.m., at the Blavatsky Lodge. There will be 7 continuous lectures, and the following will be the subjects dealt with:—1. The Utilitarian Aspect of Divine Worship. 2. The Reconciliation of the different forms of Worship of God. 3. Narayana on the Waters. 4. Modern Science and Religions. 5. Evolution, East and West. 6. Theosophy and Religions. 7. The Power of Thought and its Uses.

## DEATH OF HERR JULIUS BLUTHNER.

Julius Bluthner, who died at Leipzig on April 13th, aged eighty-six, was born in 1824 at Falkenhain, near Merseburg. The son of a cabinet maker, he worked in his father's workshops, showing his mechanical skill. In 1853, after considerable travelling, he commenced business on his own account as a pianoforte manufacturer in Leipzig, confining his attention to grands, his staff numbering three. His instruments were a success from the first and the number of hands was very soon increased. In 1858 he purchased the factory and started manufacturing uprights, then building a new factory in which a hundred workmen were soon employed. First prizes were accorded him whenever he exhibited and the King of Saxony took a great interest in the development of the firm. At present eight hundred workmen are employed, the output being three thousand five hundred instruments per annum; and it is interesting to note that eighty-two thousand pianos have been made under the direction of this talented manufacturer. Decorations from and appointments to several royal courts of Europe were received by the late Julius Bluthner. For over a couple of decades Herr Julius Bluthner had only taken a passive interest in the business, his sons really sharing the burden of responsibility in the conduct of the enormous factory at Leipzig. Mr. A. Whelpdale represented the London firm at the funeral of their chief.—"Musical Opinion."

## FATAL RESULT OF RASH DRIVING.

MR. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay concluded the enquiry, touching the death of Bhav Daji (2), a Hindu boy, who was knocked down and run over by the dogcart of Chandulal, a Sarkarkoon of Customs, Sheikh Misri. The boy was going along the Naigam road on the 15th instant with his parents and two other women when the cart which was driven by the Sarkarkoon's servant, Luxumon, came up from behind. At that time there were three other persons in the cart : Chandulal, Nanabhai Hormasji, a salt merchant, and his servant, Abdul. The parents and other persons who were with the boy at the time gave evidence to the effect that the driver did not call out nor did he pull up after the accident, but he drove away.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by internal injuries due to his having been run over by a dogcart driven by Luxumon Gunaji in a negligent manner. Under such circumstances the act of Luxumon was tantamount to commit an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code. The jury added a rider also that the occupants of the cart should not have driven off in such a hurry.

## MURDER OF A WOMAN.

JMAL Bihari, a Purdeshi, is alleged to have murdered a woman, named Manjulabai, out of jealousy on Saturday morning and seriously injured her sister. The cries of these women, who were discovered lying in pool of blood in a room on the third storey of a house in Mazagon attracted a large crowd and the culprit was soon arrested. He offered no resistance. It is alleged the deceased woman was living with the murderer, but a few days ago she had left him. He went to her room with a big clasp-knife and fatally wounded her. Her sister who happened to be there intervened and was also injured. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of the deceased in the evening and after some formal evidence was recorded, adjourned the inquiry.

## EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

A much discussed man in the Home papers this week is Ex-President Roosevelt and those who would like to have practically a nodding acquaintance with the great American traveller, sportsman and orator should pay a visit to the Novelty Theatre where he is seen at close quarters in connection with the Great Military Review at Paris. This is a fine topical subject and should not be missed. The dramatic, pathetic and other subjects of this week's excellent bill are quite up to Excelsior standard and of course the popular management is drawing big houses to the Novelty Theatre. "A Princess' Word of Honour" is a beautiful subject so also is "Mohawk's Ring," a Red Indian Drama, while the Beautiful Rhine scenery being shown is exquisite.

Sportsmen who have not the good luck to have been at home to see the Derby of 1910 race may console themselves with the prospect of seeing the crowds, the stands and the course at Epsom on Wednesday night at the Novelty. A fine picture of the great battle between Lemberg and Greenback is seen in the reproduction and how badly the one time favourite Neil Gow was beaten is to be observed. In showing topicals of this description the Cinematograph is establishing itself as a world entertainer and educator of the most interesting description.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### THE PARSI ELECTORATE SCHEME.

### Conduct of Plaintiffs' Criticised.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar delivered judgment on the exceptions filed against the Special Commissioner's report, appointed in the suit filed by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and others against Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and others and on the scheme for the election of the Parsi Punchayet Trustees framed by the Commissioner.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Cragie, Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the defendants and the Advocate-General.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that by an order of reference made in these two suits, it was directed that it should be referred to Mr. Limji N. Banaji as Special Commissioner to frame a scheme for the election or appointment of a trustee or trustees. The scheme had now been framed and was discussed before him in April last. The Court was informed that Mr. Cragie, the defendants' solicitor, had thought out, constructed the scheme and brought it before the Special Commissioner. A careful study of the scheme showed that much thought and care had been bestowed in framing the scheme, and His Lordship felt that the parties interested ought to feel much indebted to Mr. Cragie for having brought before the Special Commissioner an eminently sensible and workable scheme for the election of trustees of the Parsi Punchayet. The scheme in accordance with the Court's order after being carefully considered and settled by the Special Commissioner was submitted to the Advocate-General, Mr. Strangman, who had devoted much time and thought to it, and made very valuable alterations.

The plaintiffs had filed four exceptions to the scheme and those were argued before His Lordship when it was considered by the Court. Of the four exceptions filed by the plaintiffs, the first two were intended to modify the scheme by leaving it open to converts to Zoroastrianism to be elected trustees. In order to appreciate correctly the conducts of the plaintiffs, it was necessary shortly to recall what had happened in the suit. The plaintiffs originally contended that not only did the Zoroastrian religion permit aliens to be admitted into the religion, but that there were many aliens who had been converted to Zoroastrianism and had been allowed to participate in the benefits of the charitable funds and institutions of the Parsi community. They failed hopelessly in proving their contentions and the evidence they led was held to be palpably false. They did not succeed in proving that there was one single alien who had been properly converted to Zoroastrianism and admitted to the benefits of the funds and institutions endowed for the use of the community. The Court consisting of his learned Parsi brother Justice Beaman and himself went further and unanimously held that the existing charitable funds and institutions were never intended to be for the benefit of any one other than Parsis born of Parsi fathers and professing the Zoroastrian religion, and that aliens, even if admitted to the Zoroastrian religion, were not entitled to claim the benefit of any of these funds and institutions. In the face of this concurrent judgment of the Court—a judgment against which the plaintiffs did not appeal—they had the effrontery to file exceptions to the scheme whereby his Lordship was asked to so alter the scheme as to enable people who would under no circumstances have ever the smallest interest in the fund and properties to act as trustees of those charities. His Lordship sympathised with the learned Counsel who argued these exceptions and who was driven to urge that these exceptions were intended for the benefit of people who might come into existence two or three hundred years hence. At first sight the conduct of the plaintiffs in filing these two exceptions appeared capable of construction which would be very objectionable. His Lordship was, however, inclined to regard the conduct of the plaintiffs in this matter merely as a piece of childish petulance on the part of people who were still feeling sore at having failed in their contentions. His Lordship was not unmindful of the contention of the plaintiffs' counsel that the decree did not incorporate the findings on the merits on this part of the case. In framing the decree, His Lordship allowed his finding as to the faulty frame of the suit to prevail as that of the senior Judge in order not to close the door forever against the one person in whose interest this portion of the suit was filed. The Court, however, recorded deliberate findings on the merits of every contention urged on behalf of the plaintiffs. Since November 1908 till up to now they had been acquiesced in, and it seemed to his Lordship manifestly absurd now to ask the Court to allow the exceptions under discussion.

The third and fourth exceptions were innocent, but his Lordship was not able to accede to what the plaintiffs asked in them.

His Lordship, accordingly, dismissed the plaintiffs' exceptions with costs.

As to the scheme his Lordship made the following alterations and amendments ; figure 15 be altered to 5 in the clauses relating to the electorate comprised of the Justices of the Peace, Fellows of the University and members of the Municipal Corporation ; figure 20 be altered to 10 in the clauses relating to the electorate consisting of graduates, barristers, advocates, solicitors and pleaders ; figure 50 be altered to 70 in the clauses relating to the electorate of the Parsi community. The provision as to advertisements in newspaper other than the Gujerati papers was omitted from the scheme ; the period of continuous absence was cut down to 12 consecutive months instead of 18. An age-limit was inserted providing that the trustee to be elected should have completed the age of 35 years ; the clause relating to the period of trusteeship was so altered as to make the appointment of trustees to be for life subject to the disqualification mentioned in clause 62 of the scheme and the number of trustees was increased from 5 to 7.

His Lordship sent back the scheme to the Special Commissioner with a direction that he should insert the alterations and amendments stated above. The scheme to be put down on Board for final sanction as soon as possible when his Lordship shall be happy to hear the parties further, as to any suggestions they might wish to make. All costs other than those dealt with in the earlier part of the to be costs in the cause. The Advocate-General's costs were provided for.

## CLAIM ON AN ADJUSTED ACCOUNT.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit filed by Ramchander Shivdas against Gangabisson Jaideo and another to recover Rs. 3,082 with interest and costs.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. J. R. Patell and Company, for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that in the Samvat year 1958, he employed the defendants as his commission agents for the purchase and sale of cotton, silver, linseed and other commodities on his behalf, and that he had also direct dealings with the defendants. From time to time he paid to the defendants various sums of moneys against payment of loss on various transactions and also received from the defendant's several sums of money on different occasions against profits made on several transactions entered into by the defendants on behalf of and as agents for the plaintiff. Their account was adjusted in January 1905 when a sum of Rs. 3,082 was found due by the defendants to the plaintiff. He further stated that the defendants had acknowledged their indebtedness to the plaintiff in that sum. He, therefore, prayed for a decree for that amount.

The defendants, in their written statement, said that the transactions were not only with regard to bona fide purchase of certain commodities, but also with regard to 'teji-mandi' transactions and other transactions of a wagering nature, and it was with reference to those transactions that the defendants passed a writing to the plaintiff. In payment of moneys mentioned in such writing they had from time to time paid to the plaintiff various sums of money in full satisfaction of the amount mentioned in such writing. They, therefore, submitted that the moneys due under the writing had already been paid to the plaintiff. They also contended that the transactions were wagering and, therefore, the plaintiff was not entitled to any relief and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

## POLICE NEWS.

### POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Kashiram Vithu, a Hindu, with being in possession of fifteen grains of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default, to undergo seven days' simple imprisonment.

Jairam Gagan and Khudabux Shaikh Abdulla were also charged with being in possession of seven and nine grains of cocaine, respectively, without a license. Both the accused pleaded guilty. The first accused was fined Rs. 10 and the second accused Rs. 12.

### ILLICIT COCAINE TRAFFIC.

AT the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Dracup, Second Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector, P. B. Fernandez-Velloz, charged one Heeroo with selling 8 grains and possessing 32 grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector of Bombay.

The complaint was that the accused used to buy cocaine from wholesale dealers and sell by packets at different places. Excise Inspector Fernandez Velloz with the assistance of Excise Inspectors Cooverji Darasha and Ghandy watched his movements for several days. On the 17th instant the man was seen at Kandawady, and information to that effect having been received, Excise Peon Alishah was sent in disguise to buy cocaine with marked money. Four packets were sold for 12 annas; when the signal was given, and the man was arrested by Mr. Salway, Police Inspector. On his person being searched, the marked money and sixteen packets of cocaine were found.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment for selling cocaine and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, 15 days' simple imprisonment for the possession. The accused stated that he was only helping a friend in the business. The Magistrate remarked: "You had better communicate to your companions the result of assisting them."

## HIGH COURT.—JUNE 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

For Dismissal.

45-09 Daphtary F and D Devraj Tokersey and others vs Tejee Kaya and others Ardeshir H D and Co Ragh B and N. Edgelow G W and Co.

For a Consent Order.

26-10 Bicknell M and R Narotam Khetsey vs Nagindas Ranchordas.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal

1423 Little and Co Ranchordas Vithaldas vs Kesseribai widow and others Thakerdas and Co.

17-09 Edgelow G W and Co Ramdas Chabildas and others vs Chabildas Lulubhoy and others Wadia G and Co Daphtary F and D Little and Co.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice DAVAR.)

Testamentary Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

87-08 Captain and V Hamabai widow and another vs Mahomed Alli Nalkhandy and others Tyabji D and Co F B Pavri.

17-09 Wadia C. and Co. Bapuji Nusserwanji Vatchaghandy vs. Sorabji Ardeshir Vatchaghandy. Shroff D and D. Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

73-10 Thakerdas and Co Fahmabai vs Mohinibai widow and others, Khunderao L and M Smitham B and Co.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Haji Adam, Little and Co., Matubhoy J and M.

502-07 Smetham, B and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay and another vs Dayabhoy Tapidas and others Raghavaya B and N Edgelow G W and Co.

1000 09 Captain and V Nagardas Dalcharam A firm vs Chunilal Pitamber.

158-10 Captain and V Nagardas Dalcharam a firm as Chunilal Pitamber Janshedji R and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

Long Causes.

2-01 Payne and Co R Shivdhar vs Gangabai Jaideo and another J R Patel and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

257-05 Payne and Co Valli Mahomed Hoosan vs F R Hill Bicknel M and R.

397 09 Smitham B and Co James J Ballantine vs J F Karaka and Co a firm Jamshedji R Patel and Co.

142-08 In person Y G Jugonathdas vs N Sadadas and another In person.

606-08 Jehangir M and S G Vinayek vs Waman Samrao and another Shamrao M and H.

1188-09 Captain and V Mahomed Haji Bana vs Mahomed Alli Dossabhoy Thakerdas N Co.

1-10 Madhowji K and Co P Sursing vs Tricumdas Hirji and others Malvi H M and R Thakerdas and Co.

1104-09 Thakerdas and Co Bai Jinababai widow vs Abdool Hossain Mahomedally S B Mehta.

1028-08 Bhaisanker K and G K Saganch and firm vs N Cursedji and Co a firm.

412-07 Payne and Co Ramkissondas Balkissondas vs Tulsidas Nibhalchand and another Jamshedji R and D.

645-08 T A Ghandy K Fapudas Luxmondas vs Tulsidas Kompenta Salmis G and Co.

83-09 T A Ghandy The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirashanker Girjashanker and another In person Raghavaya B and N.

70-08 Matubhoy J and M Hoosain Allana and others vs Mahomed Noor Mahomed and others Pestonji R K and Co.

140-07 Tyabji D and Co Moosa Haji Essa and others vs Jooma Sate Mahomed and others Kanga and S

550-08 Muncohersha and N V Bechardas vs Alarakhia Khan Mahomed.

108 08 Bicknell M and R Salebhoy K Bordawalla vs Tayebhoy Nansaji and others S B Mehta.

914 07 Mulla and M Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper vs Messrs Heerji Sons and Co a firm Payne and Co.

721-08 Thakerdas and Co Rangildas Jamnadas vs Balubhoy Dayabhoy Chaxawada Bicknell M and R.

884 07 Bicknell M and B Narandas Thakersey Mulji vs Cursetji Jamshedji Unwalla Hiralal and Co Bicknell M and R.

742-08 Bicknell M and R Kaji Ismail bin Kazi Goolam Ally Mahari vs Abdool Miya alias Dadamiya Haji Bhaisanker K and G.

539-08 Matubhoy J and M Kalidas Jeyram vs Allarakhia Khan Mahomed and others Shroff and D

MESSRS. Parsons, of Wallsend-on-Tyne, have received on order from the Admiralty to build two special torpedo-boat destroyers. Six were tendered for, and contracts for two of them have gone to Messrs. Yarrow, of the Clyde, and the contracts for two more to Messrs. Thorneycroft, of Southampton, Messrs. Parsons the turbine builders, do not build hulls, and the contract for these has been let to Messrs. Denny, of Dumbarton.

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IMPERIAL HOTEL!
FORT, BOMBAY.
MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED
Opposite the Stock Exchange
AND
Close to all Business Places and Railways.

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*Each Room has a Bath attached.*

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS!

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A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

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WELL KNOWN REMEDIES.
RHEUMATISM
CAPITO BALM
(*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE
(*Regd.*)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. Trial for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE
TREZO TABLETS.
(*Regd.*)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

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No. 150 JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

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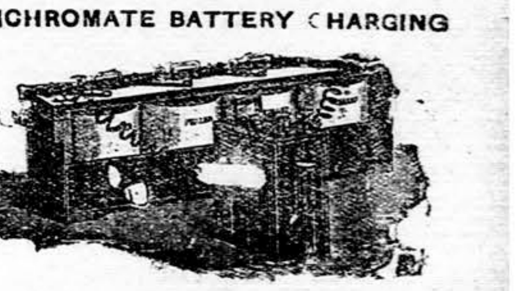
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



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Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

### DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge......Comdr Farewell..........R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr J Marsack.....R I M S
R I M S Dufferin......Comdr A J Marsack........R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp...... Survey Street
R I M S Polinarus...Comdr Taylor ..............R I M S

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 18.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aidgate | 2208 | King | W & A Graham & Co |
| Abydos | 1940 | Robertson | N F...G Hoosein |
| Ayuthia | 694 | Curtis | F F Campbell |
| Beme | 1899 | Barrand | Shaw, Wallace & Co |
| Clematis | 2368 | Robinson | Andrew Zuel & Co |
| Crossby | 2531 | Wamsley | W&A Graham & Co |
| Den of Ruthven | 3110 | Thomson | Killick Nixon & Co |
| Damra | 759 | Man'ey | M M & Co |
| Feliciana | 2765 | Falck | T Morrison & Co |
| Harport | 2503 | Lamb | T Morrison & Co |
| Harmonic | 1826 | Bai | Captain |
| Hydra | 831 | Kersiborn | F F Campbell & Co |
| Homayun | 2154 | Molony | B & P S N & Co |
| Ivydene | 2277 | Binks | W & A Graham & Co |
| Lhasa | 950 | McDearmid | M M & Co |
| Megna | 772 | Maude | M M & Co |
| Magdala | 3133 | Lamond | W & A Graham & Co |
| Najmi | 2522 | Hallet | E & A M Jeewanji |
| Nowshera | 1961 | Rose | M M & Co |
| Nerbudda | 1931 | Ramage | M M & Co |
| Nizam | 2041 | McGonnell | T Morrison & Co |
| Orissa | 3525 | Kedslie | M M & Co |
| Oceana | 3155 | Ryder | W & A Graham & Co |
| Okhla | 3435 | Lemarchand | M M & Co |
| Quirimba | 4937 | Smith | M M & Co |
| Rehmania | 1872 | Coats | B & P S N & Co |
| Shah Jehan | 2566 | Born | B & H S N & Co |
| Saidi | 502 | Willoughley | B & H S N & Co |
| Springburn | 3173 | Crosthwaite | W&A Graham & Co |
| Strathden | 2810 | Mason | Shaw Wallace & Co |
| Vadala | 2164 | Ramage | M M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 18.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Clan Sutherland | 1794 | Rodger | Dunkirk | 22 6 | J Finlay & Co Ld |
| B Warturm | 3127 | Stephens | Hamburg | 1 7... | W & A Graham & Co |
| C&R Devanha | 4785 | Powell | Aden | 25 6 | P & O S N Co |
| D&E Newby Hall | 2241 | Parker | Liverpool | 5 7... | Killick Nixon & Co |
| F Peerless | 2011 | Vickers | Barrow in Furness | 20 6 | W & A Graham & Co |
| G Guildhall | 1658 | Wilson | Karachi | 22-6... | J Mackintosh & Co |
| K Teespool | 2938 | McCarthy | Port Said | 24 6.. | W & A Graham & Co |
| L Radiant | 1845 | Stuart | Philadelphia | 28 6... | R A Willis |
| N Strathleven | 2845 | Todd | Philadelphia | 21 6... | R A Willis |
| O Folmina | 2546 | Eijken | Karachi | 18 6. | M M & Co |
| P Gleneden | 3018 | Graham | Baltimore | 25 6... | R A Willis |
| Q Hoseinee | 994 | Hughes | N F | N F... | B & P S N Co |

### VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Somali | 1615 | Greiwe | Durban | 21 6... | A Strandis & Co |
| 2 Olympia | 3269 | Tail | Liverpool | 22 6... | W & A Graham & Co |
| 5 Silesia | 3317 | Radonicich | Kobe | 24 6 .. | A L S N Co |
| 6 Bassano | 2762 | Boxball | Karachi | 25-6... | J Finlay & Co |
| 10&11 Delhi | 4783 | Gordon | Shanghai | 22 6 .. | P & O S N & Co |
| 12&13 Oceana | 3807 | Bruce | London | 2-7... | P & O S N & Co |
| 16 Madura | 1273 | Bamber | Busreh | 20 6 .. | M M & Co |

Offside

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Q Naderi | 1169 | Gore | P Gulf | 25 6... | B & P S N & Co |

M W D D

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Islami | 1604 | Green | R S Ports | 21 6...... | B & P S N & Co |

H W P D

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sabarmati | 524 | Mahomed | M'Goa | 18 6. | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Satrunji | 547 | Esmail | Karachi | 21 6... | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Mahanadi | 547 | Ahmed | N F | N F... | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Indravati | 518 | Fakeera | N F | N F... | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Courland | 760 | Samsuddin | N F | N F... | Bo S N Co Ld |

### ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Guildhall | Wilson | Mauritius, June 3 |
| | Damra | Manley | Karachi, June 16 |

### DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Capri | Dini | Hongkong |
| | Peerless | Wickers | Port Said |
| | Himalaya | Spicer | London |
| | Quiloa | Stewart | Rangoon |
| | Bezwada | Fry | Karachi |
| | Falmina | Eijken | Karachi |

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Oceana, for London.
" Budri, for Aden.
" Fakhri, for Mauritius.

### MADRAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 | Clan Grant | Liverpool |

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th June.

106—COMMAND.

During the absence of leave of Capt Bernard Triggs, the Command of the E E Company will be taken over by Lieut B K Goldsmith with effect from 18th June 1910.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Football.

B. V. A. versus ROVERS.

On Monday 20th June at 5-45 p. m.

The following have been selected to play in the above match.

Lieut Cudlip, Corpl White, Br Woolley, Grs Hill, Taylor, Bellamy, Pepper, Dickson, Chapman, Stewart, Sapr Rowe.

Reserves:—Grs Symes, Morrissey, Rogers.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 20th June.

470. There will be Company Drill for "G" Company every Monday at 7-30 a.m., on the Maidan throughout the monsoon, commencing to-day, Monday the 20th instant until further orders arms will be issued on parade.

471. Rifle Meeting.—The S. I. R. Meeting will be held at Bangalore from 5th to 17th September 1910. Prospectus may be seen at Head-Quarters.

472. Medals.—It is notified for information that the Medals for years 1909-10 are now ready for issue. Members entitled to them should attend Head-Quarters at an early date.

473. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No 6860 Vol T R Aldred.

474. Parades—The following will be the parades for cadet Companies for the current month:—

"H" Coy Wednesdays at 4 p m and Fridays at 4-30 p m

"I" Coy Tuesdays at 4-15 p m and Fridays at 4 p m

"K" Coy Monday (Scottish High School) at 3-50 p m and Friday (John Connon School) at 3-45 p m

"L" Coy Tuesdays at 5 p m and Thursday at 8 a m

"M" Coy Mondays at 3-50 p m and Fridays at 4 p m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

Mr. Carnegie and Sir W. Mather have each promised £1,000 to the King Edward Peace Propaganda Fund, for which it is proposed to raise at least £50,000.

THE ROYAL GOOD HOPE
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WITH
JOHN ROBERT'S BILLIARD SALOON,
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OLD PARSEE GEORGE,

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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WHAT RENT YOU ARE PREPARED TO PAY.

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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

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GROTRIAN.
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PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office. Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 20th June, 1910.

## EUROPEANS IN NATIVE STATES.

In the Viceroy's speech at Udaipur a few months ago, which was accepted in Feudatory India as a manifesto of future official policy towards the States, there was an allusion to their practical independence in regards to matters of internal administration, and an assurance that the Supreme Government was not obsessed with a desire to interfere with their powers in these respects unless compelled to do so by downright misrule. Lord Minto interpreted the situation very clearly in these words: "In guaranteeing their internal independence, it naturally follows that the Imperial Government has assumed a certain degree of responsibility for the general soundness of their administration and would not incur the reproach of being an indirect instrument of misrule. There are also certain matters in which it is necessary for the Government of India to safeguard the interests of the community as a whole, such as railways, telegraphs, and other services of an imperial character." This is a definition of the position which has been accepted by all concerned as indicating a desire to give the States as much autonomy as possible, but there are still some reservations, not referred to in the speech, which might be usefully abolished without endangering the sponsorship of the Government of India for efficient rule. One of these is the right to employ Europeans in the services of the Durbars without the rather antiquated restrictions dating back to the days of the Marquis Wellesley when he was seeking to get rid of the military free-lances who then infested the States, and were a menace to the Company's Government. This question is again receiving attention as a consequence of a recent ruling of the Foreign Department in connection with the engagement of British pensioners in Feudatory India either as specialists or for employment in ordinary administrative work. Hitherto the salaries of persons so selected have been settled by the Imperial Government in consultation with the Durbars concerned, together with other terms of engagement and the periods for which their services were to be retained. No increases could be made to their emoluments, nor could they be transferred to other duties without the authorisation of the Foreign Office. By the decision now promugated all these disabilities are removed, though proposals for bonuses or pensions will still need the official imprimatur, and they are now placed in the same footing as the ordinary European employes who have no service in British India to their credit. It is difficult to comprehend why all these limitations were ever imposed, and they certainly do not square with the avowed policy of non-intervention in the internal concerns of the States, but the Government of India may be congratulated upon their abolition as a pledge that the concessions promised in the Udaipur speech are to be carried out as opportunities arise.

Up to the date of Lord Minto's accession the rules governing the employment of Europeans were so strict that some States preferred to do without their services rather than submit to the inquisitorial terms dictated to them, among which was the assumption of a right to terminate engagements by the withdrawal of the official sanction to the retention of any particular individual. As originally applied the obligation of securing the assent of the Government of India to these appointments arose when they were first proposed, and once this had been secured no further questions were asked, the States being allowed to use their own judgment in regard to salaries, duration of employment and other matters which they alone had the prescriptive right to decide. But by degrees there grew up a system, based upon successive mandates issued by the Foreign Department, under which the control of Europeans in the services of the Durbars was practically transferred to Simla or Calcutta and against which there was no appeal. Its principal canons were the limitation of appointments to specified terms on the conclusion of which fresh sanctions were required which might be given or refused at the discretion of the Imperial Government, proposed increases to salaries were subject to the same intervention, as well as transfers from one Department to another, or additions to the duties prescribed in the original letters of engagement, and other minor but equally irritating restrictions. The application of these provisions opened the way to interference to a degree which conflicted strongly with the rights of personal Government secured to the Princes by successive proclamations, and tacitly accepted as the basis of their relations with the Paramount Power.

But as demonstrated by his Udaipur speech Lord Minto has recognized the undesirability of upholding these infractions of the autonomous prerogatives of the States, and during his term of office they have been gradually deleted from the precepts of the Foreign Office, the most recent instance being the release of British pensioners from red-tape manacles. We believe we are accurate in stating that, thanks to his wise discernment, the situation has been whittled down to the old obligation of a first sanction for employment, supplemented by periodical returns of names and emoluments, presumably in order that the Foreign Department may be assured that no one has been entertained without its authorisation. But to ordinary minds there seems to be no special reason for the retention of this precaution which does not coincide with the avowed policy of non-intervention in the internal concerns of the States, and is a survival of the era of the military adventurer against whom, in fact, it was originally directed. All the treaties concluded with the Protected Princes a century or so ago contain a clause prohibiting the engagement of Europeans, except with the express permission of the Company's Government, but it has to be remembered that in those remote days there were no white employes in the civil administrations of any of the States, although many of them, prior to the acceptance of our suzerainty, had large military contingent commanded and officered by foreigners of a dozen different nationalities. These forces were disbanded as each State accepted the policy of subordinate union with the Imperial Government, and it was to obviate all possibility of their reappearance that this interdiction was placed in the agreements made with their rulers. Its intentions are clearly revealed in the despatches announcing and expounding the various compacts, wherein it is explained that the supression of the free-lances and their dangerous proclivities were the objects aimed at, and not the rights of the States to choose their own employes for civil purposes. Yet in the majority of instances this obsolete provision is still the basis upon which the Government of India rests its demand for sanction to the engagement of Europeans, and until recently to a large share in the general control of those in the services of the indigenous administrations. The principle has been applied to Mysore in unmistakable language, as the rendition Sanad of Lord Ripon's Government declares that the Maharajah shall employ none but natives of India "without the previous "sanction of the Governor-General in "Council, and shall, on being required to do "so, dismiss from his service any so employed." But there is no such definite understanding with the other leading States, and even if there were, the necessities for intervention of this nature have long since vanished before the educational and economic progress, now visible in all of them, as well as their devoted fidelity to the Crown of which we have just received so many convincing proofs. Surely, therefore, the time has arrived for the abandonment of this relic of the old Company's autocracy which has long outlasted the practical value it had when first applied, and to entrust the States with the privilege of choosing their white civilians without the compulsory approval of the Foreign Department, for with the experience most of their rulers have gained in administrative affairs, and their ability to appraise personal capabilities, few mistakes are likely to be made. The concession would be appreciated as symbolising the withdrawal of one of the leading strings criticised by Lord Minto at Udaipur, while its promulgation before the expiry of his term of office would be a fitting corollary to that memorable speech and his own sympathetic attitude towards the Protected States.

◆

**More Light.** We are nearing the ideal method of illumination at last. Ever since artificial light lengthened his days and his labours man has endured with more or less fortitude the extremes—equally injurious to human sight—of inadequate lighting or of too brilliant points of light. But it has slowly come to be believed that the source or sources of light should be concealed, while illuminating every corner of room or hall. The sun dazzling as it is, is fortunately so highly placed that we are not obliged to look at it when utilising its light. That fact might have taught a lesson to the purveyors of artificial illuminants long ago. Gone indeed are the days when a bright lamp in the middle of the room cast its light indeed, but at a distance from the centre, while it carefully shrouded its close neighbourhood in an aggravating shadow. The reverted gas-light with its mantle has done much to help night workers' and the electric filament has effected more perhaps almost too much, for too bright a light is often as injurious to some eyes as semi-darkness. In the good old medieval days, whose glories we try to recall by the trappings of modern pageants, no one worked at night. Daylight was enough for our ancestors. Sunrise saw them begin the day's toil or play and sunset arbitrarily closed it. The earliest lamps only made darkness visible and reading by them a weariness of the eye. Gas did not come in until the last century, about the same time that the standard of comfort rose and working by artificial light followed as a matter of course. No one then worried if the light blazed on the eyes of the worker as long as it shone on the work to be done. Methods of lighting, in this regard, have improved very little, although light is cheaper and there are inventors enough who might have busied themselves improving its distribution. The latest thing in photometers shows that a moderate amount of light of the right kind and rightly placed, suffices for the ordinary employments of the human eye. The reading room in the British Museum is made bright enough for all requirements by seven-thousandths of the light outside its walls. The Lords, in the vicinity of the Woolsack, get through their onerous duties in just a little less, and the robust Commons have much less, for even at the Clerks' table there is only 1/1,200 of the light outside the House, and yet it is enough for the light is uniform and not patchy and does not stab the eye with shafts of light. The calculation in most of the present electrical systems is that of one candle power to each watt of electricity consumed. According to the latest investigations a really efficient white light could be made to give ten times this result, thus effecting a considerable economy. Such lights would be placed in positions, or behind guards so that the eye would be protected from any danger of being dazzled. For this purpose the method most likely to prove practicable is that where the lamps, unshaded, are concealed behind a cornice whence their light, reflected on a white arched ceiling, may illuminate the room perfectly yet mildly. Some modern houses already enjoy this arrangement. In London it is successfully installed in the new Piccadilly Arcade. As might be expected, the Institute of Electrical Engineers will adopt it in their new building on the Embankment. If, as is hoped, this rational system of illumination becomes general, it should go far to preserve the sight, or at least make artificial light less trying to workers, students and the public at large. It may even turn night into day after the manner of the great Sun itself.

◆

**Hungarian Election and Austrian Policy.** The general election in Hungary, which was proceeding during mail week, and which Reuter has since cabled resulted in a victory for the new National Working party, was one of the most important which had occurred in the Austro-Hungarian Empire for many years It marks a decisive defeat of the separatist policy of the ruling clique of Magyar gentry, while on the other hand it facilitates the Austrian naval policy, and the military reforms, which the Emperor has so much at heart. The leader of the party, which has gained an unexpected yet complete victory at the polls is Count Khuen-Hedervary, who was appointed Premier in last autumn when the Coalition Government of Dr. Wekerb failed to fulfil its pledge of suffrage reform, by which the Crown had hoped to deal a deadly blow to the separatist party. Count Khuen-Hedervary had hardly any adherents to begin with, but he has since managed to gather round him the remnants of the old Liberal party, which collapsed when Count Tisza fell in 1905, and also many place-hunters belonging to the coalition and other parties who form so large an element in Hungarian political life. Out of these recruits he has created a new party, to which he has given the name of the National Working party. Its platform is to return to the old 1867 traditions and to co-operate with the Crown instead of spending its strength, as the coalition did in a fruitless struggle, to wrest new concessions making for a separate Hungarian army, which the present monarch will never grant. An extension of the suffrage is also nominally a plank in Count Khuen-Hedervary's platform, but his most powerful supporter, Count Tisza, who has now emerged from his political retirement of the last few years, is a convinced opponent of a wide franchise, so that not very much is likely to be done in this direction. There are certain methods in Hungary of exercising official pressure during elections, and these, in the one which has just closed, have been employed, it is said, to an extent which even eclipses the notorious elections under Baron Bauffy more than ten years ago. However Count Khuen-Hedervary has performed his task of obtaining a majority, which will pass the Budget and help forward the Austrian programme. Money will now be provided for the Dreadnoughts, and the immediate effect of the elections was seen in the heavy estimates which Reuter announced a few days ago.

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The Punjab Government have proclaimed the Rohtak district under the Seditious Meetings Act.

Official intimation has been received of a severe outbreak of cholera at Karikal following the festival at Nagoor.

Local Governments are now being consulted on the subject of an amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code.

A cable has been received from the Secretary of State contradicting the report of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Street, I.M.S.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the appointment of an additional Deputy Registrar on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court.

Sanction has been accorded to the estimates for providing office accommodation and quarters for the Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge and his staff at Sara.

A new Commercial and Industrial section is to be added to the Punjab Public Library, Lahore. His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, has sanctioned an initial grant of Rs. 3,000 with an annual subscription of Rs. 400 for the purchase of commercial books. A sub-committee including Lala Harkishen Lal has been formed to draw up a list of books.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay will be held this evening at 5-45 at which the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp will move that the Science branches be omitted from the B. A. and M. A. courses. Amongst several amendments to be moved is one by Colonel Dimmock proposing to institute a D. Sc. course and degree to provide for the omission of the Science branches from the M. A. course.

# FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

## ATTEMPT ON THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

## The Cretan Problem.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, June 4.

At the annual spring parade of the troops forming the Berlin garrison, the Kaiser, was represented by the Crown Prince, who performed all the military duties appropriate to the occasion, but did not deliver the "criticism" with which the Emperor usually closes the review. However, he imitated his Imperial father's annual custom of riding at the head of the troops through the streets of Berlin to the Royal Palace. The King of the Belgians, who together with the Queen, had been present at the parade, accompanied him, riding on his left hand. An incident which for a time gave rise to the most alarming rumours, occurred as the Crown Prince was approaching the palace. As he was close to the palace entrance a tin, such as is ordinarily used for canned foods, was hurled in his direction, and fell at the feet of a policeman close by. The thrower was at once seized by the crowd and handed to the police who took him to the station. Here it turned out that he was a Russian shopkeeper, named Abraham Eierweiss, who has been known by the police for a long time past as half-witted. On examinations the tin was found to contain nothing more explosive than a quantity of French beans. The Crown Prince, who at this point found it impossible owing to the density of the crowd to penetrate to the entrance to the palace with his horse, dismounted and entered on foot amid the cheers of the crowd. A few minutes later he appeared with the Crown Princess on the balcony of the Royal apartments, bowing and waving his thanks to the people. This act drew forth renewed bursts of cheering. The great popularity of the Crown Prince was strikingly demonstrated by the enthusiastic ovations with which he was welcomed on his return from the parade on Wednesday on the conclusion of the brilliant military pageant from which the Emperor was absent for the first time since his accession. The Crown Prince, with Prince Eitel Fritz and General von Lowenfeld riding on either hand, placed himself at the head of the colour company, bearing the colours and emblems of the infantry regiments, with the standard squadron, bearing the cavalry ensigns, following, and rode through the decorated streets to the Schloss. After the final march past of the colour detachments, the standards were placed in the Zeughaus, and the parade was over, but the crowds were unwilling to disperse. The police cordons being withdrawn the people filled the Schlossplatz and Unter den Linden.

### AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND ANNEXED PROVINCES.

On Sunday evening the Emperor Francis Joseph leaves Buda Pesth for his projected journey of one week to Bosnia and Herzegovina. His Majesty will be accompanied by a numerous suite of about 300 persons, among them being the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers, and all the common Ministers, with the usual following of Court and State officials. Several decades have elapsed since his Majesty travelled with such a brilliant and courtly suite. The inhabitants of the newly-annexed provinces, by the personal appearance of the Emperor in their midst, will be able with their own eyes to recognise their inclusion in the Habsburg monarchy, and will at the same time have an occasion given them of coming into personal contact with the Monarch and expressing to him their wishes and hopes for the future of their land and its economic development. The whole of the Press lays stress upon the fact that the political object of the Imperial journey is to show Europe that Austria Hungary has thus closed its efforts at territorial expansion in the Balkans. The personal appearance of the aged Monarch the journals further remark and his great gift of rapidly winning all hearts will also change the feelings of those elements in Bosnia which still regard the new regime with suspicion. It is also thought that when it is seen how the Emperor, at his age spares himself no fatigue in visiting them, the Bosnians will acknowledge that their interests are as dear to him as those of his other subjects. These political considerations do not prevent anxiety being felt here lest the great journey and the consequent excitement may prove too much for the strength of the Emperor, who is in his 80th year. Part of the Press, indeed, strongly deprecates the journey makes the Ministers, especially Count Aehranthal, responsible for any eventual ill consequences. During this journey he will leave his carriage five times at the chief Bosnian stations, where deputations, will present addresses. The number of receptions, dinners, excursions, troop inspections, visits to military bodies in barracks, also to churches and schools in Serajevo and Mostar will be legion. The Emperor will be engaged from early morning till late in the evening in a somewhat dangerous climate, which undergoes rapid changes of temperature. He must sit on horseback for many hours, as well as stand for receptions. The return journey from Mostar to Vienna will last twenty-six hours. It can, therefore, be easily understood that the entire project causes much uneasiness, and it is hoped that his Majesty will be persuaded by his entourage somewhat to shorten his intended programme. The report of the arrival of several Anarchists at Serajevo has not lessened the anxiety. The newspapers report that the Paris police notified the arrival at Serajevo of a man named Josef Zaric, and recommended special watchfulness in this direction. Zaric was arrested at Serajevo, as well as a railway official named Kapetane with whom he had lodged since May 24. Telegraphic information shows that Zaric was last at Hamburg, and previously in Holland. The police have taken the strictest precautions of Serajevo.

### FRENCH CABINET'S PROGRAMME.

French Ministers continue to hold frequent consultations in connection with the programme which they are to present to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. They met again on Monday under M. Briand's presidency, and there was a Cabinet Council at the Elysee on Tuesday. It is understood that they are in complete agreement on essential points. It is interesting to note that the Government is credited with the intention of proposing in its bill for electoral reform not only the restoration of what is called here the Scrutin de Liste, but the establishment of proportional representation. The system of open election, which has been in vogue for a number of years, is that known as Scrutin d' Arrondissement, and the distinction can be best explained by an illustration of what is done in Paris. According to the arrondissement system, each separate ward elects its own members. With Scrutin de Liste the votes of all the wards would come out, and the candidates at the top would be elected. Scrutin de Liste was, if I mistake not, adopted when Gambetta was at the height of his power and influence, and Scrutin d'Arrondissement was revived when there was a dread of Boulanger obtaining a sort of plebiscite at a certain general election, the prospect of which caused so much anxiety to the steady-going Republicans. The principal objection to the Scrutin d'Arrondissement is that the member representing a district is too much dependent on his constituents, who, in return for their support expect him to find places or to procure other favours for them so that the deputy ends by becoming a kind of agent for them. With Scrutin de Liste on the other hand, less local influence would be exercised as the votes would cover a much wider field, so that the member would gain in freedom and would be in a better position to consider his responsibility to the whole country, being no longer bound more or less by his obligations, real or fancied, to a mere district. It is also thought that the Government may propose the election of the next Chamber of Deputies for a period of six years, the renewal of one-third of the House taking place every two years. This is on the principle of election to the Senate, the members of which are elected for nine years, while one-third of the House is renewed every three years. Then, in order to guard against anything in the shape of a plebiscite, no politician will be allowed to bring forward his candidature in more than three departments at a general election, and even this enterprise will be discouraged. With respect to other matters which have attracted considerable attention of late, it is understood thot the Government will lose no time in the attempt to induce Parliament to adopt the naval programme which was submitted to it some months ago by the Minister of Marine. It is believed that it will not advocate the monopoly of primary instruction, but will propose various measures with a view to the defence of the lay schools, while at the same time insisting on the neutrality of the teaching at those institutions, as a set-off to which the inspection of the books given to pupils at private schools, and a careful examination of the qualifications of their staffs will be suggested. This would be in accordance with the opinions of the moderate element and so ought to give reasonable satisfaction. At any rate, the Government does not seem at all inclined to go to the length advocated by the advanced party. Such is the nature of what may be termed the supplement to the decisions with which the Government has already been credited, and it will be perceived that fairness and moderation appear likely to be prominent features of the programme which it is to submit to Parliament.

### CRETAN.

A state of veritable consternation appeared to reign on Tuesday at the Sublime Porte on receipt on news from the European capitals, which gave the impression that the mission of Rifaat Pasha, the Foreign Minister, had failed, and that the settlement of the future regime in Crete had been postponed. The Powers proposed to re-establish the status which prevailed in 1908 down to the departure from the island of M. Zaimis, the Greek High Commissioner, and to cause the Cretans to accept the recall of M. Zaimis to his post. The Porte, on the other hand, not desiring to see a Greek again at the head of affairs in Crete, replied to this proposal by demanding the re-establishment of the situation that existed anterior to 1908, when the island was administered by a Governor-General nominated by the Turkish Government. It is now stated that, according to the information received the Powers, believing that the Ottoman proposition would encounter hostility among the Cretans, have declared themselves in favour of a restoration of the position that existed after 1908, but obliging the Cretan Executive Committee to admit the Moslem deputies to the Assembly without, however, compelling them to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Greece According to telegrams from Canea published in the Athens Press the Cretan Government has sent to the Consuls of the Protecting Powers a Note in reply to that sent by the Consuls on Feb. 12, with reference to the non-participation of the Cretan Deputies in the Greek Assembly. The Cretan Executive Committee mentions the fact that the maintenance of order and the security of the Mussalman population were entrusted to the energy and loyalty of the constituted authorities at the time of the withdrawal of the international troops from the island. The Executive Committee cites the sincere efforts and the activity displayed in fulfilling this task. In order to succeed in that object it did not, it says, fail to keep before the eyes of the Cretan people the value of the benevolent initiative promised by the Powers in their declaration of Oct. 28, 1908. The Committee thinks it has a right to say to-day that it has responded loyally to the expectations of the Powers, and consequently it requests the Governments of the Protecting Powers, in the interest of order and peace, not to deprive it of their moral support. However, for reasons which the Committee does not understand, the Protecting Powers have not thought the moment yet opportune, the Note says, to approach the discussion of the settlement of the Cretan question, and this renders the task of the Committee very difficult, for the abnormal situation in which Crete has been placed for a year and a half cannot be prolonged indefinitely. The Note goes on to say that the history of recent years sufficiently proves that Crete cannot live without Greek institutions, that the national attraction to the Mother Country is such that any Government other than a Hellenic one is bound to sink under the weight of unpopularity, public disaffection, and lack of authority, and that no other can offer to Crete the indispensable guarantees of duration and security of which she is so much in need. The status quo, as it has been applied since Oct. 20, 1908, constitutes one more step towards the realisation of Cretan aspirations by means of the benevolence of the Protecting Powers and sheltered from any foreign intervention. After the application of such a "regime" for nearly two years the Executive Committee does not doubt that the Protecting Powers with their keen sense of equity and their goodwill, which the Cretan people has done nothing to lose, will not delay to bring about the only solution which will meet the case—namely, union with Greece—thus crowning the work of the Powers, for which Crete is everlastingly grateful to them. A long historical memoir accompanies the Note.

### GRAND VIZIER'S STATEMENT.

The Cretan question once more made its appearance on Saturday in the Chamber and the senate in the form of questions to the Government on the present state of the matter and the action of the Powers. Various members of both Houses maintained, with greater or less emphasis, that the Powers were doing absolutely nothing to safeguard the rights of Turkey on the island, and that the Porte should set about doing so hereself, beginning by a declaration of war against Greece, who, despite official assurances to the contrary, was mixed up in the affair. The Grand Vizier's reply was most significant and remarkable. In the course of it he said: "The Government fully shares the feelings of the nation on this point, and is determined that Crete shall not pass into the hands of another Power; but so long as this danger does not exist, the Government will carry on its diplomatic negotiations in order to arrive at a peaceful solution of the problem." Towards the conclusion of his speech, the Grand Vizier declared that the Powers had always acted with good faith and in favour of Turkey, not only on the occasion when the Greek flag was hoisted in Crete, but also in the question of the participation of Cretan Deputies in the Hellenic National Assembly, and, finally, in regard to the taking of the oath. It was also stated by the Grand Vizier that the Powers were at present negotiating among themselves and with Turkey with a view to the final settlement of the government of the island, and that he hoped that a solution favourable to the interests of the Porte would be arrived at. The Chambers heard these explanations with much satisfaction. In spite of official orders to the contrary, a boycott of Greek merchant vessels has been claimed in all the ports of the Black Sea. No fighting worth speaking of has occurred in Albania for ten days past. Numerous public meetings, both in European and Asiatic Turkey, have identical telegrams to the Mayors and the Ulema of the principal towns in Albania, begging them to sink their own grievances for the present, and to give loyal support to the Government at a moment when the Empire is again threatened with dismemberment by the loss of Crete, and Mahmond Shefket Pasha has been using his influence in the same direction, but, however wisely he may charm, he will hardly persuade the Albanians to give up their ancient privileges and their modern rifles. Signs are not wanting that the next Turkish effort will be made in the direction of Greece. The large transport Bezm-i-Alem took on board 2,800 infantry for the neighbouring port of Osterina, whence they will proceed inland to Elassona, on the Greek frontier. As if they had not already enough work on their hands, the Turkish authorities have resumed the search for arms in various districts of the interior, and, as in time past, this operation seems to be accompanied by much ill-treatment of both the Greek and Bulgarian peasantry, many of whom have lately come into Salonika to show the marks of the cruel beatings they have received.

### GERMANY AND PERSIA.

A statement coming from Vienna, and apparently emanating from an inspired Russian source, is published in Berlin. It asserts that Russia is well aware that the German Government neither supports nor approves the German Press campaign in the interest of the German claims in Persia. Russia only objects to Persia contracting a loan so long as Persia's debt to Russia remains unpaid, while, in view of the changeability of international relations, any foreign railway concession in North Persia might, in certain circumstances, prove undesirable for Russia, owing to her position in the Caucasus. The German Government, the statement adds, is far too correct not to recognise Russia's treaty rights, and only requires the recognition of her own right to free commercial competition in accordance with her most favoured nation treaty with Persia. Although official information is still withheld, the statement corresponds with the view prevalent in many quarters here, that Germany does not claim an absolute right to build railways in the Russian sphere in Persia, as a large section of the German Press seem to believe, but rather seeks to guarantee that her trade shall have free access on the same terms as other nations to whatever railways may ultimately be built in Persia, without being burdened by the discriminatory rates imposed in the interest of a particular country, and also that the Bagdad Railway, which will be Germany's natural trade road to the Middle East, shall be linked up with the Northern Persian system. That the gravamen of the dispute lies between Berlin and St. Petersburg, rather than with London, is explicable, by the fact that German financiers, and manufacturers have or think they have, reason to doubt whether Russia is as firmly wedded to the principle of the open door as England.

## THE POLITICAL TRUCE.

### CONFERENCE HOLDS ITS FIRST SITTING.

### Prospects of a Settlement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

What is described as the first meeting of the Constitution Conference took place in Mr. Asquith's room at the House of Commons this afternoon.

Those present were : Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Lord Crewe, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cawdor, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Birrell and Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

It is understood that the deliberations are entirely untrammelled by any limitations or conditions, and will be regarded as confidential throughout.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The surprising promptitude of the opening of the Constitution Conference is favourably commented on, as evidence of a desire for a settlement.

LATER.

The papers are pleased at the personnel of the Conference, and express confidence in it. Liberals are gratified at the inclusion of Mr. Birrell, and hope that this will conciliate the Nationalists. On the contrary side, Lord Cawdor will allay the mistrust of the Tory Peers.

The absence of conditions is approved as tending to promote a settlement, but it is pointed out that this will probably protract the deliberations, and it is not expected that an agreement will be reached for some months.

It is expected that the Constitutional Conference will meet again on Monday and sit daily.

## CHARGES AGAINST SAVARKAR.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

In the Savarkar case to-day, accused's counsel said the motion was based on the contention that Savarkar was not a fugitive within the meaning of the Fugitive Offenders' Act.

Before it was moved, the Solicitor-General objected on the ground that the matter was *res judicata*.

The case was adjourned to Monday.

## G. I. P. DEBENTURES.

### Issue of New Stock.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Two and a half million sterling of 3½ per cent. debentures of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have been issued at 92.

## DELUGE IN EUROPE.

### Rivers Overflowing: Bridges Destroyed.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

While Britain is enjoying a spell of glorious weather, the deluge continues on the Continent. In addition to Germany, the worst sufferers are Switzerland, Northern Italy, the Tyrol and Portugal.

Rivers are overflowing, roads and bridges have been destroyed and railways are paralysed. Lucerne, Zurich and Constance are partially flooded.

Fifteen persons have been drowned at Altdorf.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Swiss floods are subsiding and the railways have resumed running.

## BIG COTTON PROSECUTION.

### Mr. Patten and Others Charged.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

New York telegrams report that eight cotton speculators, including Mr. Patten, have been indicted before the Federal Grand Jury for alleged violation of Sherman Anti-Trust Act, in connection with the recent bull pool of cotton. They have been admitted to bail in sureties of five thousand dollars.

## MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN GREECE.

### Turkish Response.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Constantinople advices state that, though not alarmed at the Greek military preparations, the Turkish Government has decided to call out a brigade of Redifs as a measure of precaution.

A boycott of Greek shipping and goods was proclaimed at Constantinople yesterday.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The M. C. C. has beaten Oxford University at Oxford, by 259 runs.

Kent has beaten Leicester at Tonbridge, by ten wickets.

Worcester has beaten Hampshire at Worcester, by an innings and 53 runs.

Sussex has beaten Surrey at Brighton, by one wicket.

Yorkshire has beaten Middlesex at Lords, by two wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Notts at Manchester by two wickets.

## FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

### Lord Ampthill on its Political Effect.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Lord Ampthill has consecrated the "Star of India" Lodge of Freemasons in London. It is intended to serve as a rendezvous for Anglo-Indians visiting England.

At the subsequent banquet, Lord Ampthill said Freemasonry had quelled disturbances in India, and had promoted good feeling between the English and the natives. It was the only effective means of promoting social feeling among all classes.

## INDIAN EMIGRATION.

### Committee's Recommendations.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Committee on Indian emigration to the Crown Colonies commends the Indian Government's attitude of benevolent neutrality, and says that the majority of the emigrants undoubtedly prosper. It emphasises that this should be made known in order to avoid misrepresentations, and approves the suggestion that Indian officers should visit the colonies to report on and promote the welfare of Indians.

## THE CRETAN SITUATION.

### Naval Forces to be Increased.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

M. Pichon announced at the Cabinet Council to-day, that the Protecting Powers had reached complete agreement regarding Crete. They were about to strengthen the naval forces in Suda Bay, in order to enforce respect for their decisions and to meet every eventuality.

## MR. ROOSEVELT'S RETURN.

### Great Welcome at New York.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Mr. Roosevelt and his party met with an unprecedented welcome at New York to-day. A flotilla of two hundred decorated excursion steamers sailed out and escorted them into port, amid the screaming of syrens and booming of guns. On landing they were received by prominent persons and went in procession through the city.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST STOCK.

### New Debentures Issued.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

£500,000 four per cent. debentures of the Port of Bombay have been issued at 97 1-2.

## THE KAISER'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The arrangements for the Kaiser to visit Cuxhaven on Monday, and to attend the starting of the yachts at Kiel have not been altered.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Kaiser is progressing satisfactorily.

## SUFFRAGETTES' FRESH COMPAIGN.

### Huge Demonstration.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Suffragettes have re-opened their campaign with a procession of ten thousand women, two miles long, from the Embankment to Albert Hall. The leaders rode on horseback astride and wore green riding coats. The procession was accompanied by girl graduates in academic robes and by colonial contingents. The crowd of spectators chaffed and cheered the demonstrators. The usual militant speeches were delivered in Albert Hall, threatening Government with lively time.

## THE AMERICAN RAILROAD BILL.

### Signed by President Taft.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

President Taft has signed the Railroad Bill for the control of inter-State railroads.

## GERMAN FRANCHISE BILL.

### Prussian Ministers Resign.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Prussian Ministers, Count Moltke and Herr von Arnim, have resigned in consequence of the failure of the Franchise Bill.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

### President's Salary Raised.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The House of Commons this afternoon discussed the raising of the salary of the President of the Local Government Board to £5,000.

The motion to continue it at £2,000 was rejected by 159 votes to 13.

## JOHNSON-JEFFRIES FIGHT.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Johnson-Jeffries fight will take place at Goldfield, Nevada.

## TERRIBLE COLLISION OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

### Carriages Take Fire: Passengers Burnt to Death.

### MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Two express trains collided at Villepreux near Versailles. Both took fire and passengers were burned and mangled. Hitherto ten corpses have been extracted from the ruins, but the papers say that nineteen have been killed and eighty injured.

## EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

### Ministers Terroised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 19.

The "Pioneer's" special cable says:—"The Standard's" Cairo correspondent wires that the Ministers are receiving threatening letters daily; none of them go out unaccompanied by detectives.

## ARMS BLOCKADE IN PERSIAN GULF.

### Complaints to the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 19.

Dealers in arms at Kabul have begun to feel the effects of the arms blockade in the Gulf. They have made strong representations to the Amir on the subject. His Majesty so far has not vouchsafed any reply.

## KABUL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 19.

The Nasian section of Shinwaris have promised the Governor of Jellabad to cease from raiding and give security for good behaviour in the future. The Sangu Khel section so far declined to submit to the Amir's orders, and are at present busy sending their families towards the Tirah Border in anticipation of trouble. Nasian Shinwaris have offered their good offices to the Governor of Jellalabad, undertaking to bring pressure on the recalcitrant section of the tribe. Halimzai Mohmunds are giving the Afghan authorities certain amount of trouble by raiding along the banks of the Kabul river and Sardar Khan, the Khan of Girdab, recently allowed by Amir to return to Mohmund country, has received orders from Kabul to deal with these raiders.

Yardil Khans, a notorious Ut-Khel raider, has been captured and taken to Kabul. He is to get a short shrift for his crimes, the Amir's orders being that he should be blown from the cannon.

## FOOD FOISONING AT SIMLA.

### Lady Carbery's Narrow Escape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

Lady Victoria Carbery, who has for some few years been the season's visitor here on the good and worthy cause of the amelioration of her sisters in India, was all but a fatal victim to poisonous food last week. The cook, a Goanese, purchased some fish which he served at table. Lady Carbery and her lady companion were taken ill after partaking of it at dinner. The cook whose meals were included in his emoluments ate the fish with relish. He unfortunately succumbed to his illness. Inquiries are now being prosecuted as to whether the fish itself or the utensils in which it was cooked furnished the poison which ended so fatally.

## FRONTIER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19

A report has been received of another small raid near Jandola in which two Militia sepoys were slightly wounded; the raiders decamped with two ponies. They were pursued by the Militia and ponies were recovered and one of the gang captured.

## SIMLA A.-D.-C.

### "The Builder of Bridges" on the Boards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

"The Builder of Bridges" last night was produced for the first time in India by the Simla Dramatic Society to a crowded and enthusiastic house. Mrs Coffin as Dorothy Faringay was the attraction, for her acting was perfect and self-possessed, her style simply natural and at times, when necessary, very brilliant. The character of Arnold Faringay in the hands of Mr Cecil Pearce was much admired. Colonel Cleveland surpassed himself in the role of Edward Thursfield. The other characters all combined useful support to these principals.

## ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

### Villagers Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

A suspected attempt to wreck a mail train is reported from Nowapara Station on the Southern Section of E. B S. Railway. On Friday morning two large planks measuring four a half and three and a half feet were found lying across the line. The Police, on enquiry, found that the villagers of Nowapara had a grudge against the stationmaster, whom they wanted to get into trouble.

## THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

The "Pioneer" writes that a definite proposal for splitting up the work of the Home Department, and reviving the dormant Membership is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. Should the proposal meet with approval it will, of course, have to be referred for sanction to the Secretary of State.

MR. H. G. HAIG, at present on duty in the Finance Department, Government of India, returns to the United Provinces to take up the Financial Under Secretaryship which becomes vacant, while Mr. Sim, officiates as Secretary in the place of Mr. Gillan, who is transferred to the Comptroller-Generalship.

REPORTS issued relative to the Egyptian cotton crop are of a satisfactory nature. The area under cultivation is greater than it was last year.

## THE TOBACCO EXCISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 18.

The "Hindu" writes:—"With regard to the telegram from our Simla correspondent on the question of the tobacco excise, we have received the following particulars on enquiry, from a local firm. The duties came into force on 25th February. Two local firms in Madras memorialised the Government of India, to be allowed to manufacture for export in bond without payment of duty. The Government were so long in giving them a satisfactory reply to that memorial, that in order to save its export trade from absolute extinction, one firm which had very large orders on hand for exporting cigars to England and other parts of the world, decided to open a factory in Pondicherry for the manufacture of export cigars only. That factory is now in full work. Since the factory was opened, the firms have received permission from the Government of India, to manufacture in British India in bond for export without payment of duty, and they will no doubt take advantage of the permission granted in course of time. At present the first firm is manufacturing in British India for Indian business only. The second firm is at present manufacturing in bond in Madras for export trade. The import trade of the first firm in tobacco is thrice as much as its export trade in tobacco. It conserves tobacco from Java and other places at Pondicherry, and whenever necessary brings into British India the tobacco, after paying duty at the frontier."

## PLAGUE IN NOAKHALI.

### Preventives Measures Adopted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

Plague is still raging in epidemic form in Noakhali district, and five more villages are affected since the outbreak. Twenty-four cases and thirteen deaths are reported. One Assistant Surgeon and three subordinate medical practitioners have been deputed. The plague duty Civil Surgeon and the District Magistrate are taking every precautionary measure to combat the fell disease. Vernacular leaflets describing the nature and symptoms of plague preventatives are being distributed broadcast.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

The district officials are taking active steps to combat with the plague at Noakhali and the District Judge has ordered a fortnight's postponement for all appeals, and the fishermen, being the inhabitants of the affected area, have been prohibited from entertaining the town, and yesterday the police turned them all out of the town.

## THE FATEJUNGPUR MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

The hearing of the Fatejungpur murder case concluded yesterday, before the Sessions Judge of Faridpur. Altogether 23 witnesses were examined. The approver, Gabish, admitted he was receiving Government allowance, and got a Sub-Inspectorship. Orders will be passed to-day.

## A DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

A sensational defamation case has just been disposed of by the Magistrate of Durbhanga. The Court Sub-Inspector of Durbhanga, served a notice on one Ruplal Singh, declaring him as a tout. The matter was enquired into by the Magistrate, in course of which Ruplal made some defamatory statements against the Court Sub-Inspector. Ruplal was prosecuted for defamation, convicted, and fined Rs. 150.

## MASS MEETING AT NILAKHIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

Some Mahomedans of Naraingunj, are again holding a mass meeting against Hindus at Nilakhia on account of Raipur Thana, preaching that Hindus are infidels and that no Mussalman should pay or serve Hindus. One Ictalinath of Jangua was severely assaulted by some Mussalmans for giving evidence against them. Mr. Seaton, Assistant Magistrate, Naraingunj, is trying this assault case. The Mussalmans are throwing cow-bones into the houses of Hindus. Some cow-legs were cut down.

## MARRIAGE OF THE YUVARAJ OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 17.

The Yuvaraj, was this afternoon, between 1 and 4 o'clock, married to Kempu Chehuvammanpi, daughter of Delvai Devarsjaru, in Jagan Mohan Palace, having proceeded in a State procession to it with the Maharajahs of Mysore and Idar, the Dewan, the Judges, the distinguished State officers and the leading Urses from the new palace. At Jagan Mohan had assembled from an early hour all the invited guests, including representatives of Baroda, Bhownagar, Benares, Kashmir, Pudukottai, Jaghirdarof Arni, the Anegondi Rajah, and merchant princes from Bombay. After the preliminary ceremonies, the marriage knot was tied at 3-30 p.m., amidst deafening applause. A Durbar followed, at which the Maharajah of Idar and other Chiefs and deputations presented nuzzars to the Yuvaraj. The Durbar was dissolved at 5 p.m., H. E. the Governor, Lady and the Misses Lawley and party and the Hon'ble the Resident and Mrs. Fraser witnessed the marriage from their seats in the left balcony. Their Excellencies leave for Ootacamund on the 19th instant.

## ALLEGED ASSAULT BY EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

A Khulna correspondent wires that at about 9-30 last night when the down Khulna Mail was alongside the platform, a European Police Officer appeared intoxicated, and insulted and assaulted passengers indiscriminately. The Stationmaster on duty intervening, was roughly treated, and fled into the office room, where the official followed him, threw a chair at him which broke, and then gave him blows on his lower-lip, causing severe pain. Information was sent to the Police immediately. The Stationmaster was examined by the Railway Doctor.

## PONDICHERRY AFFAIRS.

### The Electoral Disturbances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 18.

M. Leveque, the Governor of Pondicherry, has been summoned home by the French Government and will leave by the "Dupleix" on the 21st instant. M. DeVille, the Secretary-General, goes by the same steamer. Both these officials are to appear before a Commission of Enquiry into the events of the electoral period.

M. Martineau is to succeed M. Leveque and it is hoped his term of office will be a more peaceful one than that of the departing Governor.

The case against the men, who struck the Procureur M. Long, is before the High Court.

## THE "KARMAYOGIN" CASE.

### Sentence on the Printer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

At the Calcutta Police Court this afternoon, Mr. D. Swinhoe, officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered a lengthy judgment in the case in which Monmohan Ghose, printer and publisher of "Karmayogin," a weekly paper, published in Calcutta, and formerly edited by Mr. Arabindo Ghose, against whom a warrant has been issued, was charged with having printed and published a seditious article, entitled "to my countrymen" which appeared in the issue of the paper of December 25th last over the signature of Arabindo Ghose. Mr. Swinhoe, convicted the accused, under section 124 (A), Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The Railway Board have accorded general approval to a programme for the renewal of the existing 69lb. double-headed rails on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Broach division, with 90lb. flat-footed rails on cast-iron pot sleeper, and the re-spacing of tracks to 15-6 centres.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 4th June, 1910, show a gain of Rs. 66,02,771 and Rs. 99,19,974, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909-1910 and 1908-1909 respectively.

The Rosa-Sitapur Branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was opened for public traffic on the 15th June.

Mr. Ellis, Assistant Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, resigns the service of Government.

Mr. Blasdale, Works Manager, North Western Railway, officiates as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent.

## REMARKABLE "BOMB" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 18.

On March 30th, a letter-box peon of the Gujranwala Post Office, handed his bag into the Post Office after clearing the letter boxes in the town. On the bag being opened it was found to contain a parcel labelled *Bomb ka gola Lahore Jave.* ("A bomb ball despatched for Lahore"). The peon said it was found at the Purani Mandi letter box, but subsequent investigations showed that the parcel was too large to go into the mouth of the letter-box, and it was, therefore, suspected that the peon had himself put the parcel into the bag. His house was subsequently searched and a second parcel labelled "Bomb ka gola Gujranwala jave" was found in his house. This parcel contained a piece of brick wrapped up in an old piece of durrie and twill lining with an outer cover made out of an old dhoti. The peon has been dismissed from the service and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

## BOMBAY STEAMER AGROUND IN THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

The steamer "Kajidi" went aground on the right hand bank of Hooghly, near Hooghly point, abreast of Bangagara Khal, at 10-50 a.m. yesterday, while proceeding down the river.

LATER.

The steamer "Kajidi," which was caught in an eddy, and grounded yesterday morning in the Hooghly, was got off in the afternoon and reached Calcutta in the evening.

## THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 18.

H. H. the Maharajah's twenty-seventh birthday was celebrated to-day at the Ambavilas Palace. The celebration was attended by all the Chiefs and representatives of Maharajahs and Rajahs.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

It is notified that Secretariat Superintendents in the Finance and Military Finance Departments, also in the Commerce and Industry Department and in the Railway Department are now to be gazetted. The following gentlemen are gazetted accordingly:—Messrs D. Dutt, H. French, B. Laville, H. Gupta, B. Banerjee, M. Watts, W. Gleeson, T. Duffy, H. Cumber, G. Hedges, B. Jones, H. Charles, A. Sarkar and A. Mukherjee, E. Pope, R. Dracup, J. O'Reilly, F. Tenbroke, H. Campbell and S. Lahiri.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that appointments of Secretariat Superintendents in this Department are now to be gazetted and that Messrs. Shapscott, Heysham, Cameron and Threlfall are gazetted accordingly.

Mr. M. Hill officiates as Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, vice Mr. Lace granted a year's leave.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. K. Lovett Yeats is posted from the 1st instant as an Accountant General, Post and Telegraph Accounts; Mr. V. C. French to act until he returns from leave and Mr. E. D. Chanter to officiate temporarily as Examiner P. W. D. Accounts, Bombay, vice Mr. French.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Chapman is appointed Superintendent in this Department vice Mr. Cumber transferred to the office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Kirk Session of the Church of Scotland at Cawnpore has been duly constituted for ecclesiastical purposes in pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly.

Major D. Graves, I.M.S., reverts to Military employ.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. H. Rasdale officiates as Assistant Carriage Superintendent, N. W. Railway.

## THE NAVAL SWIRL.

Sir George Birdwood writes to us:—As to the current correspondence in the *Times* on the interesting question of "the Naval Swirl," and, particularly, the possible confusion, as suggested, of the words "Swirl" and "Skirl," it will clarify the controversy to point out that "Swirl" is a Scandinavian word meaning, in English usage, "a whirl," "an eddy," but aboriginally a "humming noise," as of swarming bees, and a spinning top; and that "Skirl" means in Scotland "to scream," in in Yorkshire "to slide" and also "a pebble"; and in Suffolk and Essex "to shrivel up." All this, the writers in the *Times* have overlooked, or ignored. Whether the word "Swirl" has hitherto had a naval usage or not, it ought henceforth to have one, for it is admirably applicable to the boatswain's call, "Pipe the Side," as sounded at the burial of the late King Edward VII at Windsor; and to my mind it better denotes the *pibroch* "mode" of the bag-pipes ("tibiae ex utre inflatae") than the Scots word "skirl" itself and I have heard them not only among the sternest glens of Scotland, but at the burial of soldiers serving with Highlander Regiments in India: and all will agree with me who heard their poignant wail during the passages of the beloved King Edward VIIth's body through the brightly sun-lighted leafage at St. James's Park from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall. It moved every one to the bitter tears in all things of this vast universe, when some special Providence brings us, unflinchably face to face before them, and gave expression to the profound prostration of the mourning multitude as could nothing else, for:—

> "No words suffice the secret soul to show,
> For truth denies all eloquence to woe."

But that was but the passing passion of men's stricken souls; and when left to their meditations on the Divine Providence, mellowing behind the sharp and dreadful occasion, they found in deeper truth and verity:—

> "Nothing is there for tears, nothing to wail,
> Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,
> Dispraise or blame, nothing but well and fair,
> And what might quiet us in a death so noble."

## FIRE IN MANDVI.

Yesterday a godown belonging to one Gokuldas Naoroji and situated in Kazi Syed street, Mandvi, was discovered to be on fire. On a call being made the Municipal fire steamers were quickly on the scene, the first to arrive being the Babula Tank engine. Mr. Lainton, Foreman of the Babula Tank Fire Brigade station, and Foreman B. Scott of the Fort station immediately set to work and with a good water supply got the flames under control within half an hour, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 13,000 was done. The building had a ground-floor and an upper floor. The former was used by one Rahim Amir to store glass and Chinaware and the latter by one Lalji Lakhmidas for storing seeds. The damage done to the different parties is as follows: Gokaldas, Rs. 2,500; Amir Rs. 7,000 and Lalji Rs. 3,500. The building as well as the contents of the godowns were insured, and the Insurance Companies involved are the Royal, Volkart Brothers, Prussian, National, and the Sun. The cause of the fire is supposed to be the upsetting of a lamp.

## A RIOT AT JAMTARA.

### Alleged Assault With Force.

The Calcutta papers contain details of a remarkable appeal heard the High Court last week a petition was laid by Bhuban Mohun Mitter, Manager of the Raja of Jamtara, who was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

Mr. Jackson, Mr. Eardley Norton, and Babu Monmothonath Mookerji, moved before their Lordships the Sessions Judge, Mr. Panton, having affirmed the conviction and sentenced passed by Mr. Monook Sub-divisional Officer of Asansol.

The case for the prosecution alleged that Bhuban Mohun Mitter, Manager of the Jamtara Raja, came with a body of some 200 armed men and attacked a "kutchery" in Sandih in the occupation of certain Hazras, mokruridars of the Mouzan. There had, it was said, been ill-feeling between the Raja and the Hazras for some time, and the latter, for the protection, had taken into their employ some Punjabi "chaprassis." On hearing of the approach of this hostile force, Dhan Kristo Samata, a servant of the Hazras, ordered his men to defend the place. The assembly in which Bhuban Mohun and others took part was a large one. Some were mounted on an elephant, and one, Ram Doyal, was on a horse. They reached a place outside a small garden facing the kutchery building. Bhuban Mohun and another man ordered their force to enter, loot, and take possession of the kutchery. A fight ensued which resulted in the five Punjabis being injured—two of them seriously. When these men fell the cry was raised that murder had been done, and the attacking force retired. There was no doubt that a serious disturbance took place and a man named Durbar Shah, alleged by the prosecution to have been with Bhuban Mohun on the elephant and to have done most of the mischief, was seriously wounded and died soon after.

The Sessions Judge disbelieved the evidence of alibi set up by this petitioner. As to the suggestion that if really a party so large and well armed went with the intention of looting and taking possession of the Hazras kutchery, the resistence offered was not sufficient to prevent the attainment of this object, the Sessions Judge, said the answer was fairly obvious. The idea was to overawe the Hazras men by a great display of strength. The resistence offered was unexpected and Durbar Shah's onslaught with its serious results was no part of the programme. The evidence was that several guns were fired and the witnesses affirmed that the Hazras men were there by wounded. The medical evidence was against this, the wounds apparently having been caused otherwise. The learned Judge thought the guns might have been fired merely to cause alarm and without any intention of wounding; they might not even have been charged with shot. The learned Judge was of opinion that a genuine belief existed that it was gunshot that caused some, at least of the wounds and that such a belief was not unreasonable. Guns were fired in a melee; men fell. An observer could hardly be held to be dishonest because he wrongly inferred that the one was the cause of the other. The Judge was satisfied that the occurrence took place as the prosecution alleged.

After hearing Mr. Jackson their Lordships issued a rule calling upon the District Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed on petitioner should not be set aside.

On Mr. Jackson's further application, an order for bail to the satisfaction of the Magistrate was made.

Babu Monmothonath Mukerjee then moved on behalf of several others who were convicted along with the above petitioners and were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A rule in similar terms was granted with order for bail.

ALL adult women in Norway have been granted the municipal suffrage. This adds 250,000 women voters to the list and makes the number of women voters exceed that of the men by 14,000.

THE annual meeting of the Austrian Navy League held at Vienna proved very stormy. By an overwhelming majority the members present refused to accept the report submitted by the Board of Management. Various speakers made vigorous complaints regarding the inactivity of the league during the past year, and declared that the public were scarcely aware of the organisation's existence. Vice-Admiral Chiari in a vehement speech, urged the foundation of the league on a broader basis. All classes of the people, he said, should be invited to co-operate in its work. A proposal to re-elect the old committee of management met with no support, and after a turbulent scene the meeting unanimously elected an entirely new board, with Vice-Admiral Chiarior as first vice-president.

## B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

### Directors' Annual Report.

The 109th Report of the Directors of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, covering the half year up to December 31st last, has just been issued. After stating that the total length of railway forming the system worked by the Company, (excluding the open mileage of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, 339 miles) at the end of the half year was 3,134·17 miles, the Report proceeds:—

"The Capital Stock of the Company still stands at £2,000,000, as provided in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Act, 1906, but further Capital has been provided by the issue in October, 1908, of £1,000,000 3 1/2 per cent. Debenture Stock, under the option vested in the Secretary of State, towards covering the advances made by him for Capital purposes since 1st January, 1906. The interest payable on this Debenture Stock, and also that on further advances made by the Secretary of State for Capital outlay, from the additional charge made against the net earnings of combined system before division of the surplus earnings between Government and the Company."

The Capital expenditure during the half year amounted over the combined system to Rs. 45,76,319 made up as follows:—The B. B. and C. I. Railway Rs. 36,84,654, the R. M. Railway Rs. 8,91,664, the total Capital withdrawals on the combined system from the 1st of January 1906 being given as Rs. 3,34,50,032.

"Out of the expenditure of Rs. 36,84,654 incurred during the half year on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway a sum of Rs. 28,96,942 was on account of additions to Rolling Stock, and the chief items making up the balance are:—New sheds and re-arrangement of sidings, &c., at Colaba, Rs. 60,217; new station at Kandivlee, Rs. 27,431; Remodelling the station yard at Surat, Rs. 32,158; Land for quadrupling line between Bandra and Bhayandar Rs. 2,24,667; Land for staff quarters, etc., at Ahmedabad, Rs. 33,759; and Land for additional works at Bandra, Rs. 35,317. On the Rajputana Malwa Railway the greater part of the half year's expenditure was also on additional Rolling Stock, viz., Rs. 5,45,493."

RESULTS OF WORKING FOR THE WHOLE YEAR 1909.

"It is," continues the Report, "on the results of the calendar year as a whole that the Company's participation in the profits of the working of the system depends, and the result for the year 1909 are as follows:—The aggregate gross earnings (exclusive of those of the subsidiary worked lines) amount to Rs. 4,73,88,599, the working expenses to Rs. 2,47,07,658, and the net earnings to Rs. 2,26,80,941. Deducting the fixed sum of Rs. 2,00,00,000, together with a further sum of Rs. 10,32,997, representing interest on additional capital provided since 1st January, 1906, and allowing for unrealised earnings, there remains a surplus of Rs. 15,71,871 for apportionment between the Secretary of State and the Company. The Company's share of this amounts, after deduction of Indian Income Tax, to Rs. 1,48,546, or say £9,970. This amount with the addition of £30 to be taken from the Surplus Profits in hand will suffice for a dividend of 10s. per cent. and the Directors recommend the payment in July next of a dividend at this rate in addition to the guaranteed interest of 1 1/2 per cent. for the Half-year, thus making an actual payment of 2 per cent. subject to English Income Tax."

WORKING RESULTS FOR THE HALF-YEAR.

7. The gross earnings, expenditure, and net earnings for the half-year are compared in the table below with the figures for the corresponding period of 1908:—

| Half-year ended with | Gross Earnings. | Expenditure. | Net Earnings. | Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Dec. 1909 ... | 2,15,57,352 | 1,19,06,870 | 96,50,492 | 55·23 |
| „ 1908 ... | 2,00,16,339 | 1,26,32,791 | 73,83,548 | 63·11 |
| Increase in 1909 ... | 15,41,023 | — | 22,66,944 | — |
| Decrease in 1909 ... | — | 7,25,921 | — | 7·88 |

8. Coaching traffic shows an increase of Rs. 2,61,522 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and of Rs. 1,01,326 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Goods traffic, an increase of Rs. 5,99,374 on the former Railway and of Rs. 4,27,865 on the latter; sundries, an increase of Rs. 1,53,376 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and a decrease of Rs. 863 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway; and Telegraph, an increase of Rs. 890 on the former and a decrease of Rs. 2,467 on the latter.

The number of passengers carried and the earnings under the head of coaching traffic are shown to be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class ... | ... 45,658 |
| Second Class ... | ... 402,445 |
| Intermediate Class | ... 202,717 |
| Third Class ... | 17,669,928 |
| | 18,320,748 |

The gross earnings being Rs. 74,68,671 as against Rs. 71,06,002 in the corresponding period of the previous year. An addition to this amount is Rs. 22,60,191 being the revenue from season tickets, parcels, luggage, special trains etc.

GOODS TRAFFIC.

The goods traffic may be summarized as follows:—Tons carried on the combined system 2,027,707; gross earnings, Rs. 1,23,37,545 as against 2,040,585 tons and Rs. 1,13,10,306 respectively in the corresponding period of 1908.

Of the increase of Rs. 5,99,374 in receipts on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Rs. 4,35,012 was in general merchandise, owing to improvement in traffic in cotton (raw and manufactured), wheat and other grains and oil seeds; Rs. 97,589 in coal, and Rs. 56,780 in live stock. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the increase of Rs. 4,27,865 is chiefly accounted for by an improvement in earnings in general merchandise, to the extent of Rs. 3,75,205 chiefly in the articles of raw cotton and cotton piece-goods. Other increases were in coal for the public, Rs. 15,156, and live stock, Rs. 64,599.

The number of train miles run was 1,912,257, on the broad-gauge, and 3,239,637 on the metre-gauge, as compared with 1,894,713 on the former, and 3,649,443 on the letter, in the corresponding period of 1908.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

The working of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, which was constructed by State agency and opened throughout on the 1st October. 1909, has been provisionally undertaken by the Company on behalf of the Government, pending the conclusion of the negotiations for a revision of the terms of the Company's Contract which are still under consideration.

Sanction has been accorded to the survey of a new chord line (about 50 miles) from Biana on the Nagda-Muttra Railway direct to Agra, and it is expected that this work will be carried out in substitution for the connection from Bhartpur to Agra, previously proposed.

The earnings from the Nagda-Muttra Railway have hitherto been disappointing, but some improvement is expected when the arrangements are completed for the exercise of running powers over the Agra-Delhi Chord, which the Secretary of State has intimated his intention of granting when the permanent agreement for working the Nagda-Muttra Railway is satisfactorily arranged.

RAILWAY CONNECTING BOMBAY WITH SIND.

Although no official intimation of the results of the Survey conducted by Government has been received, it is understood that the desert route along the northerly side of the Runn of Cutch has been found impracticable on account of the water difficulties. In these circumstances the Board anticipate that renewed consideration will be given to the southern route. which their earlier surveys showed to be practicable.

## THE SARA BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

The quarrying and carriage of stone to the site for the river training works in connection with the Sara Bridge project are well in hand and the actual training work will be started this cold weather. The designs of the caissons and sinking plant have been finally decided on and the contracts given out.

# DIVORCE REFORM.

## The Royal Commission.

## LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S VIEWS.

Two very important witnesses gave evidence on June 1 before the Royal Commission on Divorce. One was Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, and the other was the Earl of Desart, who, until his retirement last year, acted for fourteen years as King's Proctor. Both witnesses took objection—the Lord Chief Justice very emphatic objection—to conferring divorce jurisdiction on local courts; both expressed the view, put in general terms, that if facilities for divorce were to be put within the reach of the poor suitor, that end ought to be sought rather by enabling him, by remission of fees and so forth, to have his case tried by a judge of High Court training and experience rather than by conferring divorce jurisdiction on local judges; and equally both their lordships had something to say on the importance of the duties discharged by the King's Proctor.

Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice of England, was the first witness called, and, in reply to the Chairman, said:—If the law is to remain as it is, that the husband is to have the right to obtain a divorce for adultery alone, and the wife must prove in addition desertion or cruelty, I am strongly of opinion that it ought never to be entrusted to the inferior Courts. Whether there is to be an alteration of the law in favour of the wife I would rather deal with later on, but dealing with the jurisdiction as it is now it would be most serious to delegate the work to the inferior Courts.

DIVORCE MADE EASY.

Can you tell us, in your opinion, how the Commission might best meet the difficulty of giving the poorer class a chance which they are at present deprived of by reason of the expense?—That is rather going to the question of the remedy. I would like to say from the lawyer's point of view and the point of view of the world that I am against the idea that there should be divorce made easy, and while I wish and intend, as far as I am concerned, to give the same advantages to the rich and the poor, I should not wish to do it by means of making divorce easy. I believe the only justification for the way in which our divorce laws have been worked is that the Divorce Court has obtained the most unbounded confidence of the country. I should look forward with the greatest apprehension to giving this jurisdiction to a large number of people. I believe the only reason why people have tolerated the Divorce Court is because the administration has been so uniform as it could be. The law relating to divorce is so difficult and so complex that it can only be dealt with by a judge of experience. Of course, if you are going to grant divorce for adultery alone the matter would be a more simple on, and my objection would be partly met. But at present the question of cruelty is a very difficult question to deal with and you must have the same standard which people can uniformly adopt. Then take condonation as to which only experience in the Divorce Court can make one a good judge. So long as the case is contested and as long as the nights of the parties are involved, I should have the strongest objection to anything but a strong and experienced court.

PAUPER PETITIONERS.

What would be your suggestion in order to meet what many people have considered a great injustice to the poor?—All the trend of modern thought, and I think the developed opinion of those who have considered it, is in favour of removing the expense from the pauper petitioner. In my judgment a pauper petitioner who has a good case for divorce ought to be allowed relief from the payment of Court fees, and, if necessary, ought to be assisted to bring his witnesses into Court. Witnesses for the prosecution in criminal cases are paid for by the country, and prisoners too, are assisted in bringing forward witnesses. I cannot understand why, if the law is to be uniform for rich and poor, the expenses of a pauper petitioner for divorce might not be paid, as are the expenses of a prosecution.

Many witnesses have said that there is a class of litigants who could not be categorised as paupers, and whose cases would hardly be met by your suggestion?—It is only a question of degree. It all depends upon what standard you establish. If the evil of people unable to get divorce is such that you want to amend the law and assist them, assist them by enabling them to get their remedy under proper control. Do not injure the safeguards which now surround the Divorce Courts. I think that is approaching the remedy in the wrong way.

Even a rather high standard might not meet certain cases?—I would start by saying that all preliminary steps, filing of the petition and answers and so forth, should be done, if you like, in any local registry and without any fees at all in a proper case. Then, whatever the standard you chose to fix, if the Court is satisfied that the persons is not able to obtain divorce properly safeguarded, such greater or less assistance might be given as the interests of the case required. The State ought to assist the pauper to get to the Court, and not destroy the Court in order to procure this relief.

DIVORCE LAW AMENDMENT.

Have you formed any opinion as to the amendment of the law of divorce?—Personally I am strongly opposed to making divorce easy, and prima-facie I think the wife should have the same remedy as the husband. I cannot see why the marriage contract or vow should be less binding on the husband than on the wife. I agree, however, that the power of forgiveness may be more easily open to a wife than to a husband. Cases of husbands forgiving wives are very much rarer than cases of wives forgiving husbands. But subject to that, I do not see why the rights of the parties should not be equal. There are many cases in which the husband's misconduct is of such a nature that it is monstrous that the wife should be denied divorce, and only be able to get separation. Therefore, the alteration I should be disposed to suggest is that the wife should have equal rights with the husband, but with the power in the Court to act in the nature of a mediator rather than of a judge. I know the idea is rather intangible, but that is my feeling.

Do you suggest any other ground of divorce?—The only other ground I should concede—though I know it may not meet with universal approval—would be permanent lunacy. I think incurable lunacy should be a ground of divorce.

Have you considered the question of permanent desertion as a ground of divorce, apart from misconduct?—I have not considered it sufficiently.

Then there is the view that penal servitude should be included among the grounds of divorce?—I am opposed to that from every point of view. I have sat as a criminal judge for ten years, and I am satisfied that it would be felt as the cruellest thing possible that, in addition to the punishment that comes upon a man for breaking the criminal law, his home should be broken up. From what I have seen and heard of prisoners, partly in the capacity of visitor and partly in the capacity of judge, it would be a most terrible thing in scores of cases that a man who is hoping to come out of prison and reform—as many of them do—should find that his home might be broken up and his children perhaps placed under the care of another man. The knowledge that his wife might obtain a divorce during time he was in prison would remove from the criminal perhaps the only inducement to reclamation which he has.

Would that meet the case of life sentences?—A life sentence is really not a sentence for life, and after all, life sentences are not very common. I should regard it as disastrous if, in sentencing a man to five or six years' penal servitude, I knew I was giving the wife a right of divorce.

Hereditary influence in criminality has been mentioned to us!—Once you recognise that criminal tendency on the part of a man is sufficient to justify woman in asking divorce, you open the door to all sorts of difficult questions, which you are answering in the wrong way.

Have you considered the case where the husband's cruelty makes the wife's life intolerable?—If the husband's cruelty were so persistent as to make her life intolerable, I might have no objection to making that a ground of divorce. On the other hand, that is still open to the objection of making divorce more easy.

Do you think permanent separation without divorce is a satisfactory position?—I should say certainly not. But whether that is a ground for altering the law is another consideration.

LORD DESART'S VIEWS.

The Earl of Desart said that fourteen years prior to his retirement last year he acted as Treasury solicitor, and, as such, as King's Proctor.

The Chairman: Have you formed any opinion as to conferring of divorce jurisdiction upon local tribunals?—In my opinion it would not be desirable that local Courts, whether county-courts our courts of summary jurisdiction, shall be given jurisdiction to try divorce suits. It is of the utmost importance, both to suiters and to the public that these cases should be tried by judges specially qualified and possessing the experience which can only be acquired by constant practice in dealing with these cases. I also attach great importance to the assistance which is rendered by the Bar in such cases. My suggestion would be that you should bring the poor man to the Divorce Court, and not bring the Divorce Court to him. The effect of granting jurisdiction to the county-courts, as proposed, might considerably increase the work of the King's Proctor, but so long as a shorthand note was taken of the hearing, and all the papers were returned immediately after the trial to the Divorce Division, I cannot say that it would materially affect his opportunities for inquiry. It might involve an increase in his staff and of his expenses for agents and inquiry officers, but this would rather be because of the number of cases (a matter of speculation only) than of the place of trial. Generally speaking, however, I do not apprehend that the proposed jurisdiction, if granted, would seriously affect the performance of the duties of the King's Proctor.

I take it that the King's Proctor does not watch the trial?—Not as a rule. The practice was started about fifteen or sixteen years ago of calling for the papers in every undefended case, and where there was anything to attract attention the shorthand note was called for. Inquiries on behalf of the King's Proctor have to be conducted with the utmost caution and delicacy. For cases in or near London he has certain officers who are in close touch with, and report to, the assistant King's Proctor as to what they are doing from day to day, and where solicitors in the country are employed, careful and minute instructions are given as to the course they should pursue.

DIVORCE LAW AMENDMENT.

Have you any view as to the amendment of the law of divorce?—I have always thought that, dealing with divorce as it stands, it was a very great hardship that a wife should have to prove something in addition to misconduct in order to obtain divorce. Cases are known, indeed, in which evidence of cruelty has been manufactured, and there has been a tendency on the part of juries to admit as evidence of cruelty that which for any other purpose would hardly be considered at all,

If they get evidence of misconduct they are disposed to take a serious view of some act of cruelty?—Yes.

That, no doubt is based on the view that it is unfair that something else should have to be proved by the wife in addition to the misconduct?—Yes, I think so. At the same time, I think there are cases in which a single act of adultery on the part of a man should not lead to divorce. My remedy is that the parties should be put on an equality, and that the Court should exercise a discretion as to whether the misconduct has been such as to justify divorce.

But would not that be an extremely difficult discretion—far greater than anything at present?—I recognize the seriousness of it, but still I think that a single act of misconduct might be committed under circumstances that ought not to be followed with the serious consequences of divorce. On the other hand, there might be cases in which a single act of misconduct might be so deliberate and prearranged as to place it in a different category.

Have you anything to say about lunacy and crime as grounds of divorce?—If lunacy is to be admitted as a cause of divorce, it ought to be very exceptional. As to the other matter, my own feeling is that conviction for crime ought not to be a ground for divorce.

What do you say about the question of desertion? I think wilful and complete desertion for a long period of time is so complete an abandonment of the duty imposed by marriage, and so complete a deprivation to the spouse deserted of all advantages and rights given to him or her by marriage, as logically to afford ground for release from the marriage tie from one point of view.

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### BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C.,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 20th June.

SCHOOL OF ARMS IN CONJUNCTION WITH "G" COY. BO. VOL. RIFLES.

It is notified for information that the School of Arms will commence at the Town Hall to-morrow, Tuesday evening the 21st instant from 6 p m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

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THE Board of the B. B. and C. I. Railway report a continued improvement in the traffic receipts of the current half year, the combined earnings of the system up to the 21st May amounting to approximately Rs. 219 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 200 lakhs in the corresponding period of last year.

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MR. CHRISTOPHER THOMAS HEATON JOHNSON, I. C. S., of Negapatam, Tanjore, Madras, and of Beaconsfield Tower, Ramsey Isle of Man, who lost his life in the wreck of the "Ellan Vannin" on Dec. 3, left estate valued for probate at £1,398, with net personalty, £1,374.

EUQUININE.

LIKE QUININE

IT CURES

Malaria fevers, influenza, whooping cough, typhoid fever, neuralgias, and it is furthermore a tonic and an excellent prophylactic of malaria. It has no bitter taste, does not incommode the stomach, and has much less influence on the nervous system than ordinary quinine. Obtainable from all Druggists.

*Wholesale Agents,*
SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,
BOMBAY.

A Man-Eating Tiger.

Would not be more terrible to a Neuralgia sufferer than those agonizing darting pains that set the nerves quivering and cause brain and body to cry out for relief. Little's Oriental Balm is the always efficient relief, the ever ready help in time of pain. You really can't afford to be without it. If is saves you only one hour of suffering, it will pay for itself. An each bottle contains enough Balm to cure a score of aches and pains. "I was out shikaring in the jungles" writes an officer "when my head suddenly pained me and I could not proceed. My attendant immediately applied something to my forehead which conquered the pain at once. It was Little's Oriental Balm as I afterwards discovered that eased and relieved me." Sold at Re. 1 per bottle Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

## Trial Match Ends in a Draw.

THE match between Mr. G. C. Phillips' and Lt. F. R. R. Brooke's teams was resumed on Saturday and ended in a draw much in favour of the latter On the previous Saturday, Mr. Phillips' team had totalled 63, while Lieut. Brooke's men had made 136 for 4 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day. On the match being resumed on Saturday last Brooke's side carried the total to 262. The senior team then entering upon their second venture made 167 for 6 wickets, when time was called and the game—it being a two days' match—resulted in a draw as stated above.

The outstanding feature of the day's batting was Purcell's fine innings of 51. He played pretty cricket and his innings was unmarred by a single faulty stroke. He is out and out the best all-round man among the new-comers, and should, with Lt. Brooke, prove the mainstay of the Gymkhana this season. He was, perhaps, the only man, who played cricket as it should be. E. E. Christie was next to him the top scorer on Saturday, but his play was dull to a degree. Ultra-cautions he tapped at balls that might have been sent to the boundary.

In fact, C. G. Stileman and Hurlbatt's efforts, though less immaculate, were far prettier to watch. Among other men, to enter double figures on Saturday were C. G. Stileman who made 35, Hurlbatt who contributed 31, and Pearson and Sprott, who made 24 and 23 respectively. Stileman played a fine though not quite faultless game. His partnership with Hurlbatt realised 44. Hurlbatt's innings was even more exhilarating, his contribution of 31, including no less than six 4's. The fact that he made his 23 not out against bowlers whom a day's outing in the blazing sun had quite tired out, detracted a little from Sprott's effort.

In the bowling department C. G. Stileman topped the averages for Phillips' team by capturing four wickets for 74 runs. Christie also bowled well by taking 3 wickets for 34 runs. For Brooke's team, Marrs captured 2 wickets for 33 runs. Nicholson and Pearson also bowled well, capturing 2 wickets for 38 runs and 2 for 45 respectively. Nicholson's was the better effort of the three. He breaks in from both the by and the off, and as stated on the last occasion should prove a most valuable acquisition to the Gymkhana. By his meritorious performances with the ball on both the Saturdays, he has proved his claim for inclusion in the senior team. The following are the scores:—

MR. PHILLIPS' TEAM.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| E E Christie, c and b Purcell | 4 |
| F Pearson, c and b Nicholson | 7 |
| C D Baker, b Nicholson | 8 |
| G C Phillips, c and b Marrs | 17 |
| D F Hurlbatt, c and b Nicholson | 0 |
| Comdr D F Vines, c and b Purcell | 0 |
| E E Coombs, c and b Pearson | 10 |
| E G Montgomery, c and b Pearson | 5 |
| C G Stileman, c and b Pearson | 3 |
| Capt H C Richmond, run out | 3 |
| Bishop, b Mars | 1 |
| M K Hogg, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total | 63 |

2nd Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| E G Montgomery, c Nicholson | 15 |
| E E Christie, c Marrs | 37 |
| G C Phillips, c Mann, b Marrs | 0 |
| C G Stileman, l-b-w, b Pearson | 35 |
| D F Hurlbatt, c F F Stileman, b Nicholson | 31 |
| Comdr D F Vines, b Pearson | 7 |
| F L Sprott, not out | 23 |
| E E Coombs, not out | 17 |
| The rest did not bat | |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total (for 6 wickets) | 167 |

LT. BROOKE'S TEAM.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lt F R R Brooke, c Hurlbatt, b C G Stileman | 48 |
| F F Stileman, c Montgomery, b C G Stileman | 25 |
| F G Kennedy, c C G Stileman | 6 |
| K H M'Cormack, c Baker, b Christie | 27 |
| G E D Langler | 25 |
| T G Reed | 3 |
| V C Purcell, b Christie | 51 |
| H E Standage, c Coombs, b C G Stileman | 10 |
| H J Cooper, b Coombs | 1 |
| F D Mann, st. Sprott, b Phillips | 17 |
| E M F Nicholson, not out | 17 |
| G M Pearson, c Sprott, b Christie | 24 |
| K M Mars, c Montgomery, b Watts | 1 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 262 |

BOMBAY ANALYSIS.

MR. PHILLIP'S TEAM—1ST INNINGS.

| | O | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nicholson | 5 | 12 | 0 | 3 |
| Purcell | 5 | 15 | 0 | 2 |
| Pearson | 6 | 10 | 2 | 3 |
| Mann | 3 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Marrs | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 |

2ND INNINGS.

| | O | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pearson | 12 | 45 | 0 | 2 |
| Nicholson | 15 | 38 | 3 | 2 |
| Mars | 8 | 33 | 0 | 2 |
| Purcell | 7 | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| F F Stileman | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 |

LT. BROOKE'S TEAM—1ST INNINGS.

| | O | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coombe | 14 | 47 | 1 | 1 |
| Hurlbatt | 4 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Phillips | 9 | 27 | 1 | 1 |
| C G Stilman | 19 | 75 | 0 | 4 |
| Hogg | 5 | 22 | 2 | 0 |
| Christie | 14 | 34 | 0 | 3 |
| Watts | 5 | 34 | 1 | 1 |

### BOMBAY GAS CO.'S SOCIAL CLUB VS. ARMY AND NAVY STORES C. CLUB.

This match was played on Saturday at 2-30 p. m. on the Cooperage and resulted in a win for the Bombay Gas Co's Social Club by 1 run. Scores:—

BOMBAY GAS CO'S. SOCIAL CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| R Edwards, c Mirbar, b Sequeira | 6 |
| R Chonker, b Sequeira | 0 |
| J V Paisley, c and b Sequeira | 4 |
| R Pitale, c Longland, b Sequeira | 0 |
| S Sadanand, b Mirbar | 1 |
| B N Kale, b Pereira | 10 |
| C H Murray, b Sequeira | 0 |
| W Challice, Capt, b DeMello | 13 |
| A Fegrade, not out | 13 |
| C J Lobo, b Mirbar | 4 |
| R Ramrao, c Remedies, b Mirbar | 3 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 63 |

ARMY AND NAVY STORES C. CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| B Jugganath, b Paisley | 8 |
| C C DaAlmeida, b Paisley | 0 |
| J B DeMello, b Paisley | 0 |
| B Remedies, c Sadanand, b Kale | 18 |
| J H Richar, Capt, b Paisley | 1 |
| C D Longland, b Paisley | 0 |
| W B Mirbar, not out | 13 |
| H I Hill, b Kale | 3 |
| S Twiddle, b Paisley | 11 |
| H Sequeira, c Murray, b Paisley | 4 |
| G Pereira, b Pitale | 1 |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total | 62 |

### P. & O. CO. VS. THOMAS COOK AND SON.

A cricket match was played on the Oval on Saturday, between the P. & O. S. N. C. C. and Thomas Cook & Son C. C., and resulted in an easy win for the former by 121 runs. Scores:—

P. & O. S. N. C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| V D Pai, c Elliott, b Shripad | 32 |
| R V Paes, b Shripad | 5 |
| Khanderao, c Elliott, b Shripad | 2 |
| A R Burney, b Shripad | 21 |
| J B Hedgson, b Vaidya | 24 |
| H M Kendall, b Shripad | 0 |
| Crawford, b Shripad | 7 |
| Gujanan, b Michael | 0 |
| Joshi, not out | 1 |
| Pinto, not out | 1 |
| Joseph Fernandes, did not bat | 0 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 152 |

THOMAS COOK & SON C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Vaidya, b Pai | 7 |
| Wadke, c Crawford, b Pai | 6 |
| Shivrao b Pai | 0 |
| Chandawarker, b Paes | 3 |
| Elliott, b Pai | 0 |
| Shripad, b Paes | 0 |
| Chikramani, b Pai | 0 |
| Gongooly, not out | 7 |
| Michael junior, b Pae | 3 |
| Pathack, c Hedgson, b Paes | 0 |
| Michael senior, b Paes | 3 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 31 |

## BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

## Indian Telegraphs C. C. vs. H. M's Mint.

This match was played on Saturday on the Oval on the Telegraph ground. The Captain of the Telegraph Team having won the toss, put in the Mint. D'Silva bowled effectively in the 1st innings for the Telegraph making the Mint team retire for a total of 41 runs.

The Telegraph team then went in and with the exception of S. D'Silva who played a bold through by no means a faultless game for 35 not out, the remainder of the players made a poor stand against the effective bowling of Hildreth and were all out for a total of 80 runs.

The Mint team then entered on the second innings and declared their innings closed for a total of 102 runs. The Telegraph team began their second innings at 6-15 p.m. and at 6-45 when time was called made 32 runs for the loss of one wicket.

The following are the scores:—

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Netcher, c Kanoo, b Abban | 8 |
| A D'Silva, b Pais | 4 |
| D Rodrigues, c Robinson b Abban | 6 |
| Green, b Abban | 9 |
| S D'Silva, not not | 35 |
| Keys, b Yoses | 9 |
| E Moor, b Hildreth | 1 |
| J Francis, l-b-w, b Hildreth | 2 |
| Edwards, b Hildreth | 3 |
| Luxa, b Hildreth | 0 |
| E A Smith, b Hildreth | 0 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 80 |

Second Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Netcher, not out | 15 |
| D Rodrigues, c Kamat b Pais | 12 |
| J Francis, l-b-w b Pais | 5 |
| A D'Silva<br>Green<br>S D'Silva<br>Keys<br>E Moor<br>Edwards<br>Luxa<br>E A Smith | Did not bat. |
| Extras | 0 |
| Total | 32 |

H. M'S MINT.

First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hildreth, b S D'Silva | 13 |
| Kamat, c Edwards, b D'Silva S | 5 |
| Pais, l-b-w, b D'Silva S | 6 |
| Graveston, c S D'Silva, b Edwards | 2 |
| Kanoo, c Francis, b S D'Silva | 2 |
| Abban, l-b-w, b S D'Silva | 4 |
| Ramrao, c S, D'Silva b Smith | 4 |
| Robinson, b S D'Silva | 0 |
| Ginders, b Smith | 0 |
| Moses, b Smith | 0 |
| Kelly, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total | 41 |

Second Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hildreth, c Rodrigues, b Edwards | 33 |
| Kamat, b Edwards | 18 |
| Pais, l-b-w, b Luxa | 29 |
| Kanoo, c Rodrigues, b S Silva | 1 |
| Graveston<br>Robinson<br>Ginders<br>Moses<br>Kelly | Did not bat. |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 102 |

## FOOTBALL.

## The Harwood League.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY VS THE GLOSTERS.

THERE was great interest attached to the meeting of the above teams on Saturday evening on the Cooperage, as they are recognised as practically the two best combinations in the League. Each had won a previous solitary League match without extending themselves, but on Saturday it was known both would have to put forth every effort if they were to win. There was a very large crowd of spectators waiting to welcome the teams when they put in an appearance on the field about 5-45 p.m,

The R. G. A. winning the toss, Hill kicked off for the Glosters, and the latter ran down nicely towards the Artillery goal to be dispossessed by Jones, who kicked out of play. The Gloucesters continued to press for a few minutes, when the ball was taken towards the other goal, where Barker received a pass which glanced off Rusk, and immediately banged the ball into the net. This was after ten minutes' play and came somewhat as a surprise. The game after this was very even, and some very nice football was seen. Maton from a pass from Barton put in a beautiful shot, which just went over the bar. The Glosters shortly after were dangerous again and forced the Artillery to concede a corner, which however was fruitless. From the goal kick the Artillery ran down and when they apparently had the goal at their mercy kicked over the bar, the easiest chance of the match. Both goalkeepers were playing splendidly and saving many shots. Just on half time Harris put in a magnificent shot, which Gair saved superbly, half-time arriving with the Artillery still leading by one goal to love.

Shortly after the restart the Gloster goalkeeper saved a couple of very nice shots and immediately following play veered to the other end of the field, where Gair saved a beauty from Hill. Play continued of a very fast and even character, the backs on both sides playing good football. About a quarter of an hour from time McGarey, who had been playing very well, collided with one of the Glosters, and unfortunately had to leave the field for the remainder of the game. The greatest excitement prevailed when with ten minutes only to go Harris put in a fine screw shot from near the touch line which completely beat Gair. This put fresh energy into the Glosters, who pressed hard, but they could not get the winning goal although in the last minute of the game Lieut. Holme from about 15 yards range put in a terrific shot which just missed by inches. A good game thus ended in a draw.

Result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Garrison Artillery | 1 Goal |
| Glosters | 1 Goal |

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions of the Clubs in the League are as follows:—

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | Goals. For | Goals. Agst. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Glosters | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 3 |
| R. G. A. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| Commercial Gymkhana | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Y. M. C. A. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Rovers | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Parel Gymkhana | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bombay Gymkhana | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| B. V. A. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Govt. Telegraphs | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 |

The Calcutta Football League, (Division I) stood as follows on June 17th:—

| | P | W | L | D | Goals. F | Goals. A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dalhousie | 9 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 14 |
| Customs | 9 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 12 |
| Rifle Brigade | 9 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 7 | 12 |
| 70th Co., R. G. A. | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| Calcutta | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| Rangers | 9 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 7 |
| Y. M. C. A. | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 5 |
| Measurers | 8 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 26 | 2 |

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

# THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The rainfall though lighter in North India has increased in South India. It has been nearly general on the West Coast of the Peninsula and fairly abundant in Lower Burma, North East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana and local in Kashmir, Gujarat, Central India (East), the Central Provinces, Mysore, and the Madras Coast.

Dibrugarh, Tezpur and Gauhati had one inch, each; Dhubri nine, Cherapoonjee thirteen, Shillong, Jalpaiguri and Patna and Purnea one and a half, Dinajpur, Gorakhpur and Muktesar two, Jodhpur and Ajmer one, Mount Abu and Hoshangabad two, Nowgong one and a half and Mangalore six.

The forecast:—No large change in the Arabian Sea.

The mail steamer from Aden reports strongly marked monsoon conditions over the Arabian Sea.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

Another earthquake is reported at a distance of about three thousand five hundred miles, but only of slight intensity was recorded at Simla at eleven hours five minutes yesterday.

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

The Bombay Monsoon is weaker in North India, but there are signs of increased activity on the West Coast of the Peninsula. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and on the West Coast and south of Ratnagiri. It has been local in the rest of India, except the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Gujarat.

The principal amounts are Minbu, Dibrugarh, Dinajpur and Darjeeling, one inch; Dhubri, and Purena, three; Cherrapoonjee, six; Jalpaiguri and Neemuch, two; Pendra, one; Karwar, eight; Goa, seven; Marmugoa, six; Mangalore, two; Raichur, one and a half; and Masulipatam, one.

Forecast.—Diminution of rain in Northern India; increase in the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla In Cts | Esplanade In Cts | Fort In Cts | Colaba. In Cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 4·48 | 4·14 | 5·03 | 3·34 |
| Sunday, 19th June | 0·00 | 0·01 | 0·00 | 0·00 |
| Total | 4·43 | 4·15 | 5·03 | 3·34 |
| Same date last year | 7·53 | 6·57 | 8·20 | 6·81 |

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL.

June 19.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1908. | Corpdg. Total 1909. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. |
| Cumballa. Hill | 0 15 | 4 58 | 7 3 | 7 68 |

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

| | Inches. | Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| Previous total | 3 | 25 |
| Week ending 17th June 1910 | 5 | 80 |
| Total | 9 | 05 |

Appended on Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (17th) | 92·1 | 79·1 | ... | ... |
| Jask | 94·3 | 84·8 | ... | ... |
| Muskat (17th) | 98·8 | 86·1 | ... | ... |
| Multan | 102·8 | 84·0 | ... | ... |
| Rawalpindi | 90·7 | 71·4 | 0·40 | 4·16 |
| Lahore | 92·9 | 73·2 | 0·18 | 1·30 |
| Sirsa | 97 8 | 76·6 | ... | 0 66 |
| Ambala | 94·3 | 73·0 | 1·25 | 3·85 |
| Delhi | 89·7 | 82 7 | ... | 0·11 |
| Agra | 92·5 | 79·5 | 0·12 | 0·73 |
| Mainpuri | 93·8 | 80·0 | 0·14 | 2·40 |
| Jhansi | 88·5 | ... | 0·36 | 3·49 |
| Cawnpore | 92·5 | 78 0 | 0·03 | 2·05 |
| Allahabad | 92·1 | 79·5 | 0 01 | 1·66 |
| Jacobabad | 109·1 | 87·3 | ... | 0·29 |
| Karachi | 91·5 | 83·5 | ... | 0·05 |
| Ajmer | 86 4 | 78·2 | 1·22 | 3·40 |
| Jaipur | 95·2 | 76·6 | 0·11 | 1·01 |
| Kotah | 91·0 | 79·6 | 0·04 | 7·55 |
| Bhuj | 96·6 | 81·0 | ... | 0·36 |
| Dwarka | 87·3 | 82·7 | 0·07 | 0·50 |
| Veraval | 86·1 | 83·3 | 0·05 | 1·96 |
| Rajkot | 91·6 | 77·5 | 0·08 | 6·87 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 88·8 | 77·5 | 0·34 | 3·88 |
| Surat | 84·1 | 77·1 | 0·30 | 4·61 |
| Ahmedabad | 91·1 | 77·2 | 0·48 | 3·64 |
| Deesa | 88·3 | 74·4 | 0·04 | 2·12 |
| Neemuch | 93·0 | 74·3 | ... | 2·33 |
| Indore | 78·6 | 75·1 | 0·04 | 6·90 |
| Jubbulpore | 90·8 | 75·8 | 0·05 | 6·21 |
| Saugor | 88·6 | 75·0 | 0·05 | 3 71 |
| Hoshangabad | 93·6 | 75·4 | 1·88 | 5·55 |
| Khandwa | 91·7 | 78·1 | 0·03 | 3·70 |
| Akola | 98·2 | 78 6 | ... | 2·57 |
| Amraoti | 96·8 | 77·8 | 0·03 | 1·47 |
| Nagpur | 95·1 | 74·8 | 0·26 | 6·69 |
| Chanda | 98·0 | 78·0 | ... | 2 45 |
| Raipur | 93· 7 | 78·1 | ... | 4·92 |
| Bombay | 88 9 | 81·4 | 0·02 | 3·34 |
| Ratnagiri | 87·8 | 77·4 | 0·27 | 7·85 |
| Mormugao | 88 0 | 75·7 | 1·41 | 17·57 |
| Karwar | 85·3 | 74·0 | 1·81 | 21·43 |
| Malegaon | 93·9 | 77·1 | ... | 4·57 |
| Ahamednagar | 90·9 | 71·0 | ... | 1·79 |
| Poona | 90·0 | 73·8 | ... | 1·00 |
| Sholapur | 97·3 | 74·9 | ... | 0 99 |
| Bijapur | 94·2 | 73·2 | ... | 0·47 |
| Belgaum | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aurangabad | 91 2 | 73·2 | ... | 1·82 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 93·9 | 76·7 | 0·23 | 1·36 |
| Hyderabad | 97·3 | 79·7 | ... | 0·41 |
| Mangalore | 81·3 | 68 8 | 5·60 | 19 63 |
| Calicut | 83·3 | 73·1 | 0 65 | 14·29 |
| Cochin | 83·7 | 74·3 | 0·76 | 15·08 |
| Colombo | 86·5 | 78·5 | ... | 5 92 |
| Masulipatam | 100·3 | 76·5 | 0·75 | 3 05 |
| Bellary | 98·5 | 76·8 | ... | 0·13 |
| Cuddapah | 98·2 | 81·6 | ... | 0·67 |
| Madras | 93·5 | 80·0 | ... | 0·72 |
| Bangalore | 85·8 | 67·3 | 0·84 | 1·98 |
| Coimbatore | 89·9 | 69·3 | ... | 0·13 |
| Trichinopoly | 92·6 | 76·8 | ... | ? |
| Negapatam | 92·0 | 78·5 | — | 0·50 |

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 18th June was 29·701 inches The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0·40" of rain, Lahore 0·13" and Ambala 0·25". Skies are clear in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab, but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal or above the average. Temperature is in defect in the submontane districts; day temperature is below normal also at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the west United Provinces; Mainpuri has had 0·41", Agra 0·12" and Jhansi 0·36". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature continues in defect; the minimum is also in defect at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0·75," Jaipur 0·11", and Ajmere 1·22". Skies are clear in Upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture at Karachi, and is damper than usual at the other stations. Temperature is normal in Sind, and in moderate or large defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports 0·48" of rain, Surat 0·30" and Bhavnagar Para 0·34". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in moderate to large defect except in Cutch and on the Kathiawar Coast; the minimum is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0·88" of rain, and Nagpur 0·26". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in the north-eastern districts, and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·27", Mormugao 1·41 and Karwar 1·81". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad records 0·23" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division; night temperature is also in excess at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the west coast of the Peninsula between Ratnagiri and Cochin, and nearly so in Rajputana, the submontane districts of the Punjab, and the west United Provinces, while local rain has fallen in Gujarat, Kathiawar and in the Central Provinces. Masulipatam and Bangalore also report moderate rain. The noteworthy feature to-day is the heavy rainfall of 5·60" at Mangalore.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana, the United Provinces, and the central parts of the country. A few showers may occur in the east Punjab.

H A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

## Mud Sports.

It is proposed to hold the first of the weekly meetings on Wednesday, 13th July, commencing at 5-30 p.m., (weather permitting). The general conditions are:

Events are open to members and honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana only, unless otherwise specified. Two prizes will be given to those competitors who score most points during the season and in the event of a tie, preference will be given to the winner of the greater number of firsts. Prizes will be presented each afternoon to ladies winning Competition or Nomination events and at the end of the season two prizes will be presented for the first and second best aggregate scores made at the weekly meetings. For the Aggregate Cups points will be awarded as follows:—8 for a first, 4 for a second, 2 for a third. In Section and Nomination events the points will be divided. In Scurries and Jumping Competitions where the owner does not ride the points will be divided between him and the rider. Entries for all events will be received on the ground each afternoon. Practice jumps, etc., will be put up on the East Maidan close to the railings on Monday and Saturday mornings commencing Saturday 18th June. There will be a Band on the ground each afternoon.

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M. ALBERT KAHN, of Paris, has made provision for the establishment in the British Isles of two fellowships, in keeping with the endowments which he has founded during the past twelve years in France and other countries, for the purpose of providing selected persons with bourses de voyage to enable them to travel to foreign countries. It is the wish of the founder that the trust shall be permanently associated with the University of London. The fellowships, which are at present to be two in number, are entitled "The A. K. Travelling Fellowships," and each is of the value of £660. It is provided that this sum shall be used for travelling expenses, and the only condition which each fellow is required to fulfil is that he shall, at the expiration of his fellowship, prepare a report, which shall not exceed fifty printed pages in length, containing his impression of the countries he has visited.

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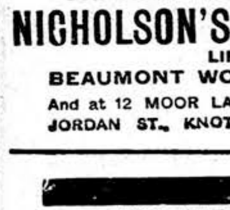

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# THE LADIES' CORNER.

SUMMER TOILETS AT LONG CHAMP.

The midsummer heat, writes a correspondent in a London "Daily," has caused a cloud of summer toilettes to appear, and at Longchamp there were some wonderful revelations in sartorial art. One could not help wondering what the policemen who guard the entrance gate thought of some, for, to speak frankly, there were many women who could not get out of their motors without running the risk of slitting their skirts and getting their hats jammed in the doorway. All the Englishwomen were noticeably wearing black Liberty coats and skirts, or gowns of voile with Liberty coats. One tall, graceful woman looked particularly well in her coat and skirt of charmeuse. The skirt was made with a deep volant, cut high above the knees in front, dipping at the sides and rising again behind, where it was so shaped as to fall into three folds at the heels. From the top of the volant the material rose in fine gathers to the waistbelt, were it was met by a mousseline corsage loosely draped over an under bodice of almost white guipure. The sleeves were three-quarter, and the neck had a high collar edged with a fine line of Liberty. The waistbelt was in folded Liberty, ending with a little fan at the back. A big black has crowned the whole, and the daintiness of walking shoes with jet buckles gave finish to the skirt.

BRILLIANT COLOURS.

Frenchwomen, as a contrast, were in brilliant colours and very ethereal materials. One toilette was in soft green mousseline over white, with a coat of mauve chiffon and a big white hat trimmed with mauve peonies. The whole thing sounds gorgeous, but in reality it was delicate as sea-foam. A short tight white skirt, veiled with pale green mousseline, embroidered round the feet a quarter of a yard deep, tone over tone, and a mauve chiffon coat scarcely more substantial than Peter Pan's shadow. Could anything be more springlike?

A FASHION FOR SLIM PEOPLE.

Several pretty foulard costumes emphasised the fact that the present fashions are altogether charming for summer gowns, but unfortunately they are really only meant to be worn by slim people, and if neither Treatment nor Nature will reduce our size to attenuation we must be satisfied to pass them by on the other side. Happily, however, there are means of compromise for us, even though our adorable bones are covered more than Dame Fashion would seem to wish just now, and only the other day, at bagatelle one a woman who might have been called "comely" in the most attractive gown, which was not caught in anywhere, and was quite long. It was in white foulard, delicately strewn with tiny black points and veiled with a lovely coat of black Chantilly. The corsage had a deep guimpe of fine white lace, which ran over the shoulders, down the arms, and ended in points just above the elbow. The folded waistbelt, of black Liberty, was fastened behind with a black silk rose, the petals of which were outlined with ragged white edges. The skirt was very slightly gathered round the waist, and round the feet were three lingerie pleats of black mousseline, edged with a fine line of white and a second of black. A big white hat, covered tightly with black Chantilly, and trimmed further with a huge black aigrette, was posed beautifully on a charming coiffure of smooth dark hair, and in front of the corsage between the lines of the long lace coat was a bunch of glorious red roses. White lingerie gowns are very much embroidered and not seldom the embroidery is in colours, but personally I like them kept all white, unless a note of colour is introduced in the waist belt or in a bow of ribbon or bunch of flowers on the corsage. Russian work is the favourite coloured embroidery, and it is chiefly used on crepon; the colouring is often very rich, and the designs are quite wonderful. Big white hats, trimmed with bands of embroidery to much that on the gown, are to be worn by young girls this summer, and they are very becoming.

## METAL WORKING IN JAPAN.

The first May lecture of the newly formed Institute of Metals was delivered by Professor William Gowland, F.R.S., before a meeting held in the hall of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Sir Gerald Muntz (president) occupied the chair. Professor Gowland, who was for some years associated with the direction of the Japanese Mint, said that before the establishment of a mint in Japan, in the sixteenth century, gold circulated as money in the form of dust carried about in quills or in small paper parcels. In old Japan copper was never used as an alloy for gold, silver being invariably employed. Japanese metallurgists had produced some remarkable alloys, notably "shakudo," which was copper up to about 96 per cent., but an essential constituent was gold, to about 3 per cent. The appearance of this alloy was quite superior to any of the old Chinese alloys. When first cast it had the appearance of gun metal, but it was treated by a special process to obtain the fine violet sheen which distinguished the alloy. Latterly a variety of "shakudo" had been produced which contained no gold, and this alloy was used for the preparation of the medals presented to those who took part in the late war. It was an alloy which might well be copied by Western nations. Copper was, however, the metal par excellence of Japan, and its applications were more numerous than in any other country and in many respects quite unique. The lecturer paid tribute to the intense love of art with which the Japanese had been imbued for centuries past, and their appreciation of faithfulness in all work. These qualities, he said, made every craftsman an artist, and hence the patience and marvellous skill which were bestowed even upon articles for domestic purposes. The modern Japanese worker in metals owing to the pressure of Western competition, was working in an unsuitable environment, but the old art was only dormant, and not dead, and during recent years the Emperor had done much to encourage its revival, as was evidenced by the fine work carried out at the Imperial Palace.

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THE Tsar and the Tsaritza and the Imperial children are expected in Germany in the latter part of the summer, when, it is understood, they will make a considerable stay at the hunting lodge of Wolfsgarten, near Darmstadt.

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# BY THE WAY.

## IT ALL DEPENDS.

Aviation, like golf, has local rules, and Mr. Grahame White, who in England keeps his legal and social engagements round the metropolis by means of his airship, would, had he been born a German, be paying out money in frequent packets of seven-pounds ten. Herr Frey made a brilliant fight over Berlin recently, but instead of being feted, was fined, the more questions citizens urging that an aviator, at the present stage of efficiency, imperilled the lives of the inhabitants by passing over crowded areas. Against this, many enthusiasts declare that such treatment will discourage aviation, but their arguments will hardly bear examination. It presents no greater technical difficulties to fly over a city than to fly over a forest, the only distinguishing feature being the several strain that the former accomplishment imposes on the aviator's nerves. He becomes cooler of more callous, but the science is not helped in the slightest. The point is that the unwilling citizen should not have his life imperilled. Plenty of people would eagerly seize the chance to occupy a seat in a flying machine, and they may run what risks they choose. If plans mature, they will soon have that chance, for Baron Roenne, a Russian gentleman, is negotiating for the manufacture in England of several huge rigid dirigibles to journey from London to Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, St. Petersburg, and—a three-days' trap—to New York. A dirigible is not a flying-machine, in the narrower sense, but it should provide an experience sufficiently exhilarating for the beginner.

## GAMES AND THEIR TERRORS.

London has many open spaces, but badly needs more. Sir Melvill Beachcroft, speaking in support of the Playing Fields Society, said the County Council possessed 440 cricket pitches, on which 10,000 cricketers played every Saturday, and the applications exceeded the accommodation by fifty per cent., while for football pitches the excess was 100 per cent. The figures suggest that the familiar lamentation over the youth of the city paying to see matches instead of playing them with their own hands and feet should not be too seriously listened to. It is not even as if the 10,000 cricketers represented the whole. They are, writes a London correspondent, but the crack players—those who share in momentous games calling for a marked pitch. To them must be added the mighty host which plays on any and every odd strip of ground. Go to a London park or common any summer Saturday afternoon and you will discover the genuine strenuousness of cricket. Pitches are pitched close to one another. Between the legs of the outfielders urchins are bowling and batting with as much coolness as though they were in a desert and their lives were not jeopardised with every hit of the more stalwart. The ball belonging to one game is continually trespassing on the ground allotted to the next game. Heads escape breaking by the narrowest shaves every other minute. The playing grounds of Eton may have produced victories; the playing grounds of London are one everlasting miracle.

## THE OUTWORN CHARGER.

The recent agitation against the exportation of decrepit horses to the Continent aroused the Board of Agriculture and fisheries to issue an order, dated April 16, which has now come into force. By this any person intending to export a horse from Great Britain to the Netherlands or Belgium is bound to give twenty-four hours' notice to the local authority of the pot of shipment, which, in its turn, is bound to have the horses examined by a veterinary surgeon, unless it is satisfied by the information supplied. In any case, no horse may be embarked until a permit has been obtained from this local authority. The Board of Agriculture is to be congratulated on its promptness. The matter, it is true, was one calling for immediates attention, but this alone is not invariably sufficient to compel official notice. Probably the outburst of Public indignation which followed the revelations made earlier in the year are responsible for this commendable promptness.

## "THE COMMON DUTY."

There are many reasons why artists should be to a certain extent men of the world. One of these, a negative reason, is that by gathering his robes about him and keeping himself unspotted from a world of Philistines an artist limits the meaning of his art to the expression of his own personality, which may or may not be beautiful, but in either case will probably prove of little assistance to humanity. Mr. Clutton-Brock, speaking recently at the Whitechapel Art Gallery, had much to say in praise of the humanity of thirteenth-century art. The names of the architects of the cathedrals of Beauvais, Chartres, and Rheims are unknown to us—a fact which proves not only that these artists were willing to sink themselves in their art but that their contemporaries also were willing to accept and consider art apart from the artist. There is little fear of any artist remaining anonymous to-day, or of him being allowed to do so, even if he wished it. Art to-day is a very vague affair, measured not by its sincerity or meaning but by its originality. What we call originality is often mere eccentricity, and deliberate eccentricity at that.

## THE EMIGRANT'S EDUCATION.

Nothing new was discovered at the conference on emigration arranged by the Royal Colonial Institute. It is doubtful if much that is new is ever forthcoming from such gatherings. Their business is rather to diffuse accepted truths. It should be and we think is, an accepted truth that British emigration may with advantage be diverted to British lands, and another fact which everybody theoretically recognises is that the emigrant should be prepared for the life that lies ahead of him. Yet when the moment for decision comes how few emigrants are enabled to learn the advantages of helping to people the Empire how few realise that life in a new country is vastly different from life in an old country! The theory of the preparation of emigrants was brought down to a practical level by the suggestion of agricultural classes for boys of fifteen and sixteen desirous of emigrating. If it be true that there is no work in England for as many as 45 per cent of the boys leaving school, it is obvious that instruction in what makes the successful emigrant should form an important part of the education of at least that 45 per cent. Many of the speakers insisted on the benefit of primary knowledge in the settler in a colony. The woman must know how to cook and wash familiarity with Italian art and poerty is of small use when no servants are to be had. The man must have some acquaintance with the soil this is better than pseudoscience and Greek roots. Emigration to be successful must be undertaken in an intelligent spirit.

## THE CHINESE WAY.

The appointment of a Senate in China, though not on very democratic or equitable lines, as understood by Europeans, may well be a landmark in Chinese history. The Senate is to meet on October 3 next, and is to be composed of seventeen princes and nobles of dependencies, thirty-nine Manchus, and thirty-five Chinese. These last are, however, drawn from the ranks of scholars and officials, and will certainly be overawed as well as outvoted by the princely party. The Government, faced by a similar difficulty to that which confronted the healers of the Papal Schism at the beginning of the fifteenth century, have appointed constitutional offices before exactly determining what form the Constitution is to take. Provincial Assemblies have already been formed, though neither they nor the Senate have any control over expenditure. Judging from English constitutional history, this is a restriction which will severely hinder democratic progress, but it must be remembered that even in England, the home of the Model Parliament, it was several hundred years, before the point was finally settled. As a matter of fact, if the Senate follows the example of the Provincial Assemblies, the Government will find that it has warmed a serpent in its bosom, for the smaller bodies have already exhibited far more energy and pluck than high circles either hoped or awaited.

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# SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

FIRST RADIUM SAFE.

The first safe for radium has been constructed. It is of British manufacture, the makers being Messrs. Chubb, and it has been made to the order of the British Radium Corporation. That it should be proof against the attacks of the most skilful burglar was, of course, an essential condition. A more novel requirement, however and one which was more difficult to fulfil was that the safe should be proof against the escape of the radium itself. Steel would not serve the purpose as radium emanations pass through the thickest steel. It was found after many experiments that practically the only metal which the emanations cannot penetrate is lead. The discovery solved the problem so far as the radium was concerned, but the further difficulty presented itself that lead would not afford a sufficient protection against the burglar. The plan ultimately adopted was to have a safe within a safe—a leaden shell or coffer with a steel exterior. Exceptional ingenuity has had to be exercised in the construction of the inner safe which was designed by the technical advisers to the British Radium Corporation, and is composed of pure lead of a thickness of three inches. It was necessary to fit the door so that no emanations could escape through any joint. Complete success has been achieved. The door is lathe-turned, and of circular formation, and is so secured that no ray can get out. A "dead true fit" is obtained all round the circumference. By means of a special contrivance, any slight looseness caused by the wear and tear of opening and closing the door can be speedily adjusted.

COLLECTING THE EMANATIONS.

Another feature of the safe is an appliance for preventing the loss when the door is opened of the emanations accumulated in the coffer. Two valves have been inserted into the door, and before it is opened tubes with mercury will be passed through, and these will collect and store the emanations. The safe is about 3ft. in height, and weighs a ton and a half. The British Radium Corporation, for which this unique safe has been made, is a subsidiary company of the St. Ives Consolidated (Limited), which owns the Cornish radium mines. It is understood that the enterprise, with which a number of scientists are associated, is meeting with notable success. Radium in solution is now being obtained daily. Delivery will be started within a few weeks, and when the plant is in full working order it is hoped to provide a supply at the rate of 1,000 milligrammes a month. British needs will have preference. At the moment there are not 1,000 milligrammes of radium available in Great Britain and fully half of it is on loan from the Austrian Government, and, in the ordinary course, is returnable on September 1. It is of the utmost importance, in view of the uses to which radium is now being put by the medical profession, that further supplies should be obtained, and it is to be hoped, therefore that the expectations with regard to the Cornish source will be realised. The supply will certainly not equal the demand for a long time, as, in addition to the requirements of the new Radium Institute which is being built in London, the hospitals, the medical profession generally, and scientists' requests for early supplies have been received from numerous foreign countries. The price quoted at the moment is about £20 a milligramme, or over £600,000 an ounce, and it is likely to be maintained in view of the demand.

SLAVE-MAKING ANTS AT ZOO.

Only one English species of ant possesses the curious instinct of slave-making. From its sanguinary habits in raiding the nests of other ants it is appropriately named Formica sangunies. It is a rare species occurring in the South of England, and few have had the opportunity of observing its strange ways. A nest of this interesting species has now been placed in the insect house at the Zoo, and it is to be hoped it may give an exhibition of its remarkable habits there.

THE SLAVES.

The species which provides the slaves seems generally to be a small black ant known as Formica fusca. The slave-making raids usually take place in August, and the raided nest is often 150 feet distant. The ants in the nest are killed, and the pupæ—commonly known as "'ants' eggs"—are carried off, and reared in the nest of the captors. Apparently the slaves take quite naturally to work for their masters, and are said to be able to accomplish twice as much. For unlike some slave-making ants, Formica sanguinea is not absolutely dependent on its slaves, and some colonies carry on the work of the nest without them. In number the slaves amount to about 4 per cent. of the population. Those who have observed its ways make the curious assertion that while in its own nest the black ant is timid; as a slave it outdoes its captives in boldness.

NEW CANALS IN MARS.

In a recent issue of the bulletin of his observatory Prof. Percival Lowell describes the new canals which he claims to have discovered in Mars. These were first seen on September 30, 1909, and Prof. Lowell has convinced himself that they are not merely new to the observation of astronomers, but also to Mars itself. The canels are two in number, and situated to the east of that part of the planet known as Syrtis Major, where none had been previously seen. Each is 1,000 miles long and 20 miles wide. According to the well-known views of the American astronomer these canals are the work of intelligent inhabitants, gigantic engineering works for the irrigation of a drying-up world. But even in Mars the stupendous task of digging two canals each a thousand miles long and 20 broad would be a work of time, and considering the close watch Prof. Lowell has kept on the planet it is strange that he has only seen them ready made. Surely the work of making them must have been going on for many months.

PHENOMENAL OIL GUSHER.

The "Scientific American" describes "A phenomenal oil gusher," the largest in the history of California, and perhaps the most profitable in the history of the world. This great oil well situated at Lakeview in the Maricopa oil field, 40 miles south-east of Bakersfield. It began to spout on March 15 and, with the exception of one day, when it was sanded up for eight hours, flowed continuously to the 31st., yielding 42,000 barrels of oil every twenty-four hours. Since then the daily yield has been 42,000 to 45,000 barrels, and up to May 3 the total yield has been 2,000,000. So strong is the rush of oil that it rises in a column from 170 to 240 feet above the top of the derrick which is itself 84 feet high. It has been found impossible to "cap" the spring in the usual way, and the oil forms a huge lake extending hundreds of feet on each side of the derrick.

HOW THE OIL WAS STRUCK.

The "gusher" promises to keep spouting for many months to come, and is said to be the most valuable in the world's history, far exceeding the famous Texas gusher in the Beaumont Oilfield. Up to March 31, £60,000 had been realised for oil. It is piped to Port Harford, 150 miles distant. The actual tapping of the well has a special interest of its own. The drilling had been going on for some time, and just three days before the oil was struck a wearied and disappointed Board of Directors decided to stop the work. Orders were given to stop drilling. A disobedient superintendent went on boring for another 47 feet, when a tremendous gas pressure was encountered. Workmen were astonished to see small rocks hurled hundreds of feet into the air through the eight-inch casing. Afterwards the oil gushed up.

ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.

The oil sands were struck at a depth of 2,000 feet, probably in strata of Devonian age. Below this doubtless lie the limestones or shales in which the oil originated. For it is generally agreed that petroleum originates in the distillation of organic matter, probably animal existing in the rocks by earth heat. The enormous amount of oil from a single "gusher" as the above, and the widespread occurrence of oil wells in different parts or the world, give some idea of the extraordinary quantity of animal matter buried in the sediments which now form the rocks in oil districts. And this suggests a process of rapid rock formation. In the ordinary slow process of sedimentation, the animal matter of the dead organism has time to decay or be preyed on by other animals before it can be buried in sediment. Only its hard parts will be preserved, and these would yield no petroleum. Huge quantities of animal matter must have been too quickly buried to permit of decay in order to furnish the oilfields of the world.

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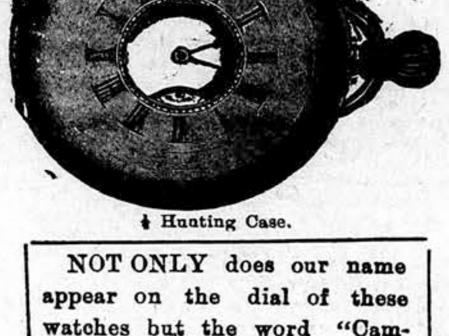

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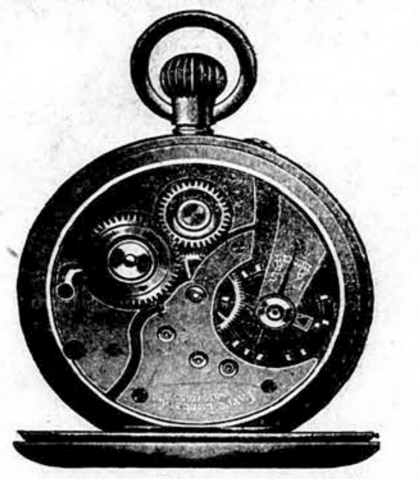

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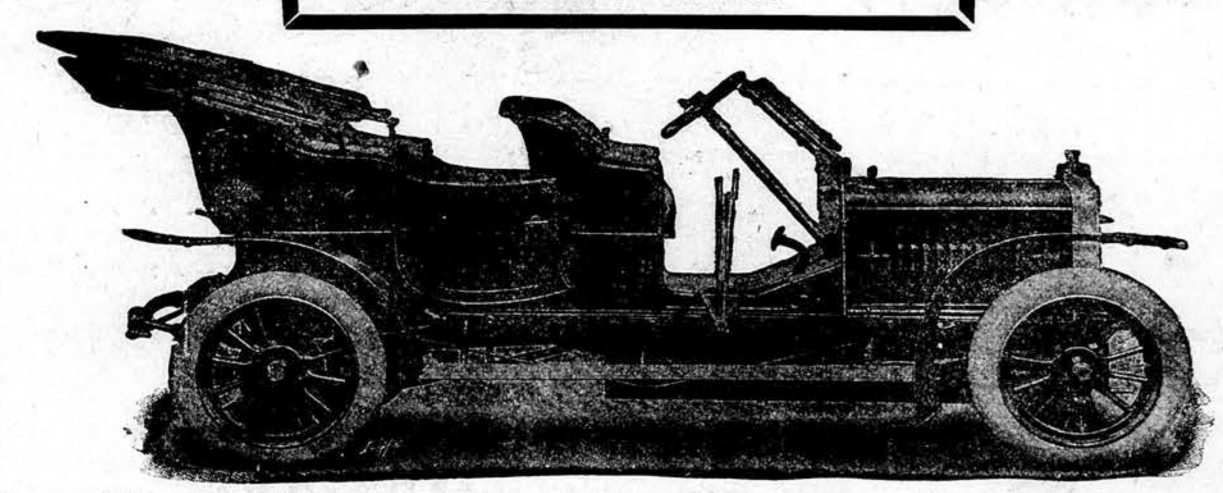

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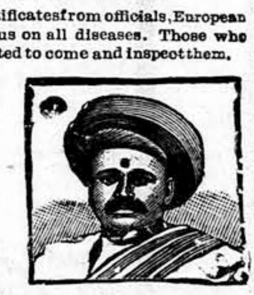

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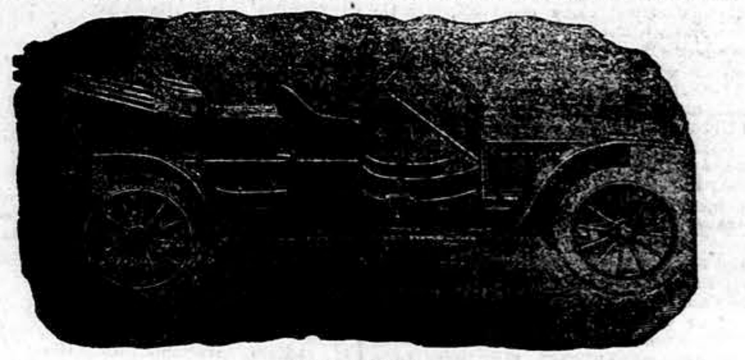

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